

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



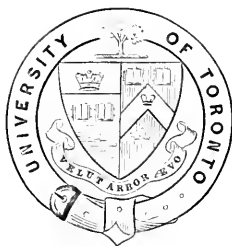
3 1761 01312610 7

AN ARAMAIC METHOD
PART II
—
BROWN



Presented to
The Library
of the
University of Toronto
by

Professor W. R. Taylor



Presented to
The Library
of the
University of Toronto
by
The Department of Oriental
Languages
for use in the
Oriental Seminar.

W. H. Rogers.

University of Chicago.



LaAram
B877a 6

AN

ARAMAIC METHOD

A CLASSBOOK FOR THE STUDY OF

THE ELEMENTS OF ARAMAIC

FROM BIBLE AND TARGUMS

BY

CHARLES RUFUS BROWN.

PART II. ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR

256220
7-7-31

CHICAGO:

AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF HEBREW,
MORGAN PARK.

1886.

Copyright, 1886, by Charles Rufus Brown.

PREFACE TO PART II.

In Aramaic, there is great need of a *Manual* which shall distinguish the various dialects from each other and from their Hebrew sister. The present issue is an attempt to open the way toward statement of the facts connected with *one* great branch of this tongue, and the different dialects are here treated *comparatively*. At the same time, the purest type of Aramaic, as it appears in *Onkelos*, has served as the model, only Biblical variations being *emphasized*, those in the other Targums not belonging to an elementary stage of the study, and, indeed, not being before us in as satisfactory form as could be wished. Comparison by the *student* is facilitated by the fact that only principles common to all the dialects, or appearing in *Onkelos*, are given in usual type, while all exceptional usage is described in special type. In following this method, it has occasionally been necessary to use ordinary for the *accented* letters ê, ē, ã, š, etc., but this has not been done where there was danger of ambiguity.

For the convenience of those who have used Harper's text-books, the analysis, and some of the language even, has been carried over from the *Elements of Hebrew* (cited as H.) of that author. In the citation of examples, the reprint of Edition Sabioneta of *Onkelos*, published, in 1884, by Berliner, has been used as a basis, the other Targums being very rarely quoted and the Bible not always, *unless it exhibits in the principles discussed a different usage*. For completeness, a subsequent section has sometimes been anticipated; as, e. g., where a few *passives* of 'Aph'el are introduced under *strong* formations, though they belong to weak verbs. Forms from such verbs have, likewise, been cited freely to illustrate the main principles, where these principles are independent of the weakness in the same. Occasionally a form not actually found in the literature has been printed in the Tabular Views, but the fact is everywhere indicated by smaller type.

As the *Paradigms* are intended only to aid the memory by handy reference, it has not been deemed necessary there to distinguish dialectical peculiarities, or to state that some forms not found in the literature have been developed by analogy of the rest.

In the following brief outline, the writer is indebted especially to Drs. Berliner, Kautzsch and Levy, in their recently published works, and to Dr. Burnham, in addition to such aid, for the *translation* of Genesis I. given in the Appendix and for many useful suggestions. The author cannot refrain from expressing his gratification that, for rejection of the term "Chaldee" from the title page of his *Method*, he can now refer to the distinguished authority of Professor Kautzsch.

No apology is needed for the issue of this brief grammar. The number of students using the *Reading-Book*, even without this part, has exceeded the author's most sanguine expectations. This fact, however, has forced him to write grammatical notes which have been necessarily prepared in great haste, and an apology *is* needed for their grave imperfections. It can be regretted by no one more than by the writer that an exhaustive examination of the latest edition of Onkelos has not been possible to him. Serious question arose, whether these notes should be printed at all, until such an examination had been made, but the necessity for something of the sort seemed imperative.

In these circumstances, the notes are committed, with all their imperfections, to the friends of Semitic learning.

C. R. B.

Newton Theological Institution.

March 1. 1886.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

Errata	Page 8
--------	--------

PARADIGMS.

Paradigm A.—The Personal Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes.....	10, 11
Paradigm B.—The Strong Verb.....	12, 13
Paradigm C.—Strong Verb with Suffixes.....	14, 15
Paradigm D.—Verb Pe Nun.....	16
Paradigm E.—Verb 'Ayin Doubled.....	17
Paradigm F.—Verbs Guttural.....	18
Paradigm G.—Verbs Pe 'Aleph and Pe-Yodh.....	19
Paradigm H.—Verb 'Ayin Waw.....	20, 21
Paradigm I.—Verb Lamedh 'Aleph.....	22, 23
Paradigm J.—Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes.....	24
Paradigm K, L.—Declension of Masculine Nouns.....	25, 26
Paradigm M.—Declension of Feminine Nouns.....	27
Paradigm N.—Numerals.....	28, 29
Paradigm O.—Prepositions with Suffixes.....	30

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Sec.	
I. The Letters.	
1-4.....	33

II. Vowels.

5-11.....	33-34
-----------	-------

III. Other Points.

12-19.....	34
------------	----

IV. The Accents.

20-25.....	34
------------	----

V. Syllables.

26-28.....	34-35
------------	-------

VI. Euphony of Vowels.

29-38.....	35
38. Pause.....	35-36

VII. Euphony of Consonants.

39. Assimilation.....	36
40. Rejection.....	36-37
41. Addition, Transposition, Commutation.....	37-38
42. The Peculiarities of Gutturals.....	38
43. The Weakness of ך and ן.....	38-39
44. The Weakness of ם and ן.....	39

ETYMOLOGY.

Sec.	VIII. Inseparable Particles.	Page
45.	The Article.....	43
46.	The Interrogative.....	43
47.	The Inseparable Prepositions.....	43
48.	The Preposition <i>בְּ</i>	43
49.	Waw Conjunctive.....	43

IX. Pronouns.

50, 51.	The Personal Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes.....	44-45
52.	The Demonstrative Pronoun.....	45
53.	The Relative Pronoun.....	45
54.	The Interrogative Pronoun.....	45

X. The Strong Verb.

58.	Simple Verb-Stems.....	46-47
59.	Intensive Verb-Stems.....	47-49
60.	Causative Verb-Stems.....	49-51
63.	The Qal Perfect (Active).....	51-52
64.	The Qal Perfect (Stative).....	52
65.	The Remaining Perfects.....	53-54
66.	The Qal Imperfect (Active).....	54-55
67.	The Qal Imperfect (Stative).....	55
68.	The Remaining Imperfects.....	56
69.	The Imperative.....	57
70.	The Infinitives.....	58
71.	The Participles.....	58-59
72.	Inflection of the Participles.....	59
73.	Unusual Stems.....	60
74.	The Verb with Suffixes.....	60-62

XI. The Weak Verb.

77.	Weak Verbs.....	63
78.	Guttural Verbs.....	63
84.	Verbs Pe Nun.....	64
86.	Verbs 'Ayin Doubled.....	64-65
88.	Verbs Pe 'Aleph.....	65-66
90.	Verbs Pe Waw and Pe Yodh.....	66-67
94.	Verbs 'Ayin Waw and 'Ayin Yodh.....	67-69
100.	Verbs Lamedh 'Aleph.....	70-72

XII. Nouns.

105.	The Inflection of Nouns.....	73
106.	Nouns with one, originally Short, Formative Vowel.....	73-74
108.	Nouns with one Short and one Long Formative Vowel.....	74
109.	Nouns with one Long and one Short Formative Vowel.....	74
110.	Nouns from Reduplicated Stems.....	74
112.	Nouns with Consonantal Additions.....	75
117.	Nouns having more than Three Radicals, and Foreign Words.....	75
118.	Compound Nouns.....	76
121.	The Formation of Cases.....	76
122.	Affixes for Gender and Number.....	76
123.	The States of Nouns.....	77

Sec.	Page
124. Nouns with Suffixes.....	78-79
125. Stem-Changes in the Inflection of Nouns.....	79-81
131. Feminines.....	81-82
132. Anomalous Nouns.....	83
133. Special Remarks on Numerals.....	84

XIII. Separate Particles.

135. Prepositions.....	84
------------------------	----

SYNTAX.

XIV. Syntax of the Verb.

138. The Perfect.....	87
139. The Imperfect.....	87
140. The Infinitive.....	87-88
141. The Participle.....	88

XV. Syntax of the Noun.

142. States of Nouns.....	89
143. The Noun as Object of a Verb.....	90
144. Numerals.....	90

XVI. Syntax of the Pronoun.

145. Personal Pronouns.....	91
146. Demonstrative Pronouns.....	91

XVII. The Sentence.

147. Summary.....	92
-------------------	----

APPENDIX.

Explanation of Signs.....	93
A Literal Translation of Genesis I.....	94-96

ERRATA.

Pages 12-23, under *all* Perfect stems *insert* a 3 f. and a 1 c. with stem-vowel retained, as in the other persons.

Page 19, second and third lines from end, *for* **מְאוֹדָע**, 'א' *read* **מְהוֹדָע**, 'ה'.

" 36, third line, end, *insert* ו.

" 46, fourth line from end, *for* 100. 3. *b.*, *read* 100. 1. *b.*

" 53, last line, supply vowels in **עַלְלִי**, **יִסְרָף**.

" 58, sixth line, *for* 5:13 *read* 5:3, 13.

" 58, eleventh line, *for instance of* *read* *form with*.

" 71, third line, *for* **שְׁנֵי** *read* **שְׁנֵי**.

" 78, last line, *for* From **אֶתְּ** (י), *read* **כִּי** from **אֶתְּ** (י).

" 79, third line from end, *insert* **עֲנֵן** (Dan. 3:24).

" 81, 82, section heading, *for* § 125, *read* § 131.

PARADIGMS.

Paradigm A.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Personal Nominative.		Personal Genitive or Suffix of Nouns.	
		With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plural.
Singular.		Singular Suffixes.	Singular Suffixes.
1 c. אָנָא, (אָנְהָ)	I	1 c. יִּ— my	1 c. יִּ— my
2 c. אַתָּה, (אַתְהָ)	thou	2 m. אַתָּה } 2 f. אַתְּ } thy	2 m. אַתָּה } 2 f. אַתְּ } thy
3 m. הוּא, (הוּהָ)	he	3 m. הוּהָ } his	3 m. הוּהָ } his
Prov. 25:20, like the Syr.)			
3 f. הִיא, (הִיָּהָ)	she	3 f. הִיָּהָ, (in bibl. A. הִיָּהָ) her	3 f. הִיָּהָ, (הִיָּהָ) Dan. 7:7, 19.) her
Plural.		Plural Suffixes.	Plural Suffixes.
1 c. אֲנַחְנָא, (אֲנֵנָּה)	we	1 c. אֲנַחְנָא } our	1 c. אֲנַחְנָא } our
2 m. אַתְּוֹן, (אַתְוֵנָּה)	ye	2 m. כּוּם, כּוֹן } 2 f. כּוֹן } your	2 m. כּוּם, כּוֹן } 2 f. כּוֹן } your
3 m. הֵמוֹן, (הֵמוֹנָּה)		3 m. הֵמוֹן, (הֵמוֹנָּה) } 3 f. הֵמוֹן, (הֵמוֹנָּה) } their	3 m. הֵמוֹן, (הֵמוֹנָּה) } 3 f. הֵמוֹן, (הֵמוֹנָּה) } their

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

Sing. m. דִּין, (דִּינִי)	this, that	Thio. דִּין דִּין דִּין דִּין דִּין דִּין דִּין דִּין
f. דִּין, (דִּינִי)		
c. דִּין, (דִּינִי)		
Plur. c. אֵלֵּךְ, אֵלֵּךְ, אֵלֵּךְ, אֵלֵּךְ	these, those, With (אֵלֵּךְ) this very, these very.	

The Pronoun.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Personal Accusative or Suffix of Verbs.

By itself.	With Nun Demonstrative.
Singular.	
1 c. נִי, (נִי) <i>me</i>	
2 m. הִי, הִי	
2 f. הִי, הִי, הִי	<i>thee</i>
3 m. הִי, הִי, (וְהִי. הִי)	<i>him</i>
3 f. הִי, (הִי) הִי	<i>her</i>
Plural.	
1 c. נֵא, נֵא, (נֵא, נֵא)	<i>us</i>
2 m. כֻּן	
2 f. כֻּן	<i>you</i>
3 m. נֵנִי, נֵנִי	
3 f. נֵנִי, נֵנִי, נֵנִי	<i>them</i>

נ is inserted as in Hebrew
between Verb and Suffix, e. g.,

יְחֻנֵּה, Dan. II., 11.

יְבַהֲלֵנִי, Dan. IV., 2.

יְתַנֵּה, Dan. IV., 14.

יְכַרְכְּנֵךְ, Ruth II., 4.

The Relative Pronoun.

דִּי (Insep.) *who, which.*

The Interrogative Pronoun.

מִן *who?* (מִנּוּ)

מָא *what?* (מָה)

m. אִידִין *who or which*

f. אִידָא, (הִידָא. הִידָא) *which?*

Paradigm B.

Peal.			Ithpeel.	Pacl.
Perf.	3 m.	קטל	אתקטל or טל	קטל
	3 f.	קטלת	אתקטלת, (קן)	קטלת
	2 m.	קטלת or תא	אתקטלת	קטלת or תא
	2 f.	קטלת	אתקטלת	קטלת
	1 c.	קטלת	אתקטלת, (קן)	קטלת
Pl.	3 m.	קטלו	אתקטלו	קטלו
	3 f.	קטלא	אתקטלא	קטלא
	2 m.	קטלתון	אתקטלתון	קטלתון
	2 f.	קטלתן	אתקטלתן	קטלתן
	1 c.	קטלנא	אתקטלנא	קטלנא
Inf.		מקטל	אתקטלא	קטלא
Imp.	2 m.	קטל	אתקטל	קטל
	2 f.	קטלי	אתקטלי	קטלי
Pl.	2 m.	קטלו	אתקטלו	קטלו
	2 f.	קטלנא	אתקטלנא	קטלנא
*Impf.	3 m.	יקטל or טול	יתקטל	יקטל
	2 f.	תקטלין	תתקטלין	תקטלין
	1 c.	אקטל	אתקטל	אקטל
Pl.	3 m.	יקטלון	יתקטלון	יקטלון
	3 f.	יקטלן	יתקטלן	יקטלן
Act. Part. m.		קטל	קטלן	מקטל
	f.	קטלא	קטלא	מקטלא
Pass. Part. m.		קטיל	מתקטל	מהטל
	f.	קטילא	מתקטלא	מהטלא

*The Persons omitted in the Impf. differ from those given as in Hebrew.

The Strong Verb. אִתְּקַטְל (אִתְּקַטְל)

Ithpaal.	Aphel.	Peil.	Peal Intransitive.
אִתְּקַטְל	אִקְטַל	קִטִּיל	תִּקְרַח, תִּקְרַח
אִתְּקַטְלַת	אִקְטַלַת	קִטִּילַת	תִּקְרַחַת
אִתְּקַטְלֵת	אִקְטַלֵת or תֵּא	(תִּקְרַחֲתָא)	תִּקְרַחְתָּא
אִתְּקַטְלֵת	אִקְטַלֵת	_____	תִּקְרַחְתָּ
אִתְּקַטְלֵת	אִקְטַלֵת	_____	תִּקְרַחְתָּ
אִתְּקַטְלוּ	אִקְטַלוּ	קִטִּילוּ	תִּקְרַחוּ
אִתְּקַטְלֵא	אִקְטַלֵא	קִטִּילֵא	etc.
אִתְּקַטְלֹתוֹן	אִקְטַלֹתוֹן	_____	
אִתְּקַטְלֹתוֹן	אִקְטַלֹתוֹן	_____	
אִתְּקַטְלֵנָא	אִקְטַלֵנָא	_____	
אִתְּקַטְלֵא	אִקְטַלֵא	_____	כִּתְּקַרַח
אִתְּקַטְל	אִקְטַל	_____	רִבִּישׁ
אִתְּקַטְלֵי	אִקְטַלֵי	_____	etc.
אִתְּקַטְלוּ	אִקְטַלוּ	_____	
אִתְּקַטְלֵנָא	אִקְטַלֵנָא	_____	
יִתְּקַטְל	יִקְטַל	_____	יִרְבִּישׁ
יִתְּקַטְלִין	יִקְטַלִין	_____	etc.
אִתְּקַטְל	אִקְטַל (אִתְּקַטְל)	_____	
יִתְּקַטְלוּ	יִקְטַלוּ	_____	
יִתְּקַטְלוּ	יִקְטַלוּ	_____	
Peal Part.*as Present.			
	מִקְטַל	2 m. קִטִּילַת	קִטִּילִיתוֹן
	מִקְטַלָּא	2 f. קִטִּילַתִּי	קִטִּילִיתִּין
כִּתְּקַטְל	כִּקְטַל	1 m. קִטִּילֵנָא	קִטִּילִין
כִּתְּקַטְלָא	כִּקְטַלָּא	1 f. קִטִּילֵנָא	קִטִּילִין

* Passive similarly.

Paradigm C. Strong

Suffixes.	Sing.	1 com.	2 mase.	2 fem.	3 mase.	3 fem.
Pc. Prf. 3 m.	קְטַלְנִי	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ
3 f.	קְטַלְתִּי	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ
2 m.	קְטַלְתִּי	etc. Same as 3 f. <u>except</u> that it does not take suffixes				
2 f.	קְטַלְתִּי	_____	_____	קְטַלְתִּי	קְטַלְתִּי	קְטַלְתִּי
1 c.	_____	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ	קְטַלְתָּ
Pl. 3 m.	קְטַלְוּנִי	קְטַלְוּךָ	קְטַלְוּךָ	קְטַלְוּהָ	קְטַלְוּהָ	קְטַלְוּהָ
2 m.	קְטַלְתּוּנִי נְנִי	_____	_____	קְטַלְתּוּנָה	קְטַלְתּוּנָה	קְטַלְתּוּנָה
1 c.	_____	קְטַלְנָךְ	קְטַלְנָךְ	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ
Inf.	מְקַטְלִי נִי	מְקַטְלָךְ	מְקַטְלָךְ	מְקַטְלָהּ	מְקַטְלָהּ	מְקַטְלָהּ
Inf. with 2 epenth. {	מְקַטְלִנִּי	מְקַטְלָנָךְ	מְקַטְלָנָךְ	מְקַטְלָנָהּ	מְקַטְלָנָהּ	מְקַטְלָנָהּ
Impf. 3 m.	_____	_____	יְקַטְלִיךָ	יְקַטְלָהּ	_____	_____
3 m. with 2 epenth. {	יְקַטְלִנִּי	יְקַטְלָנָךְ	יְקַטְלָנָךְ נְנִי	יְקַטְלָנָהּ	יְקַטְלָנָהּ	יְקַטְלָנָהּ
Pl. 3 m.	יְקַטְלוּנִי	יְקַטְלוּנָךְ	יְקַטְלוּנָךְ וְנְנִי	יְקַטְלוּנָהּ	יְקַטְלוּנָהּ	יְקַטְלוּנָהּ
Imp. 2 m.	קְטַלִּי נִי נְנִי	_____	_____	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ
2 m. with 2 epenth. {	קְטַלִּנִּי	_____	_____	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ
2 f.	קְטַלִּי	_____	_____	קְטַלְיָהּ	קְטַלְיָהּ	קְטַלְיָהּ
Pl. 2 m.	קְטַלוּנִי נְנִי	_____	_____	קְטַלוּהָ	קְטַלוּהָ	קְטַלוּהָ
2 f.	קְטַלִּנִּי	_____	_____	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ	קְטַלְנָהּ
Pa. Perf.	קְטַלְנִי	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלְךָ	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ	קְטַלְהָ
Inf.	קְטַלוּתִי	קְטַלוּתָךְ	קְטַלוּתָךְ	קְטַלוּתָהּ	קְטַלוּתָהּ	קְטַלוּתָהּ

Verb with Suffixes.

Plur.	1 com.	2 masc.	2 fem.	3 masc.	3 fem.
קטלנא	קטלכון	קטלכון	קטלכון	קטלנא	קטלנא
קטלתנא	קטלתכון	קטלתכון	קטלתכון	קטלתנא	קטלתנא
of the second person.					
קטלתנא	_____	_____	_____	קטלתנא	קטלתנא
_____	קטלתכון	קטלתכון	קטלתכון	קטלתנא	קטלתנא
קטלונא נן	קטלונכון	קטלונכון	קטלונכון	קטלונא	קטלונא
קטלתונא ננא	_____	_____	_____	קטלתונא	קטלתונא
_____	קטלנכון	קטלנכון	קטלנכון	קטלנא	קטלנא
מקטלנא	מקטלכון	מקטלכון	מקטלכון	מקטלנא	מקטלנא
מקטלתנא	מקטלתכון	מקטלתכון	מקטלתכון	מקטלתנא	מקטלתנא
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
יקטלנא	יקטלכון	יקטלכון	יקטלכון	יקטלנא	יקטלנא
יקטלתנא	יקטלתכון	יקטלתכון	יקטלתכון	יקטלתנא	יקטלתנא
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
קטלנא	_____	_____	_____	קטלנא	קטלנא
_____	_____	_____	_____	קטלנא	קטלנא
קטלינא	_____	_____	_____	קטלינא	קטלינא
קטלונא	_____	_____	_____	קטלונא	קטלונא
קטלננא	_____	_____	_____	קטלננא	קטלננא
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
קטלנא	קטלכון	קטלכון	קטלכון	קטלנא	קטלנא
קטלותנא	קטלותכון	קטלותכון	קטלותכון	קטלותנא	קטלותנא

+ n. speaker

+ speaker

+ n. speaker

+ n. speaker

+ n. speaker

When I stands at ^{end} ~~front~~ of a subject it is dropped: I will not be con-
traded in the ~~speed~~ as I stands there by itself in the word.

Paradigm D. Verbs Pe Nun.

		To go out.		
		Peal.	Aphel.	Ittaphal.
Perf.	3 m. ^{stat.} ^{g. in. 7.}	נִפְקַ	אִפְקַ אִנְפַּ	אִתְּפַק
	3 f.	נִפְקַת (נִפְלַת)	אִפְקַת	אִתְּפַקַת
	2 m.	נִפְקַת or תָּא	אִפְקַת	אִתְּפַקַת
	2 f.	נִפְקַת	אִפְקַת	אִתְּפַקַת
	1 c.	נִפְקַת	אִפְקַת	אִתְּפַקַת
Pl.	3 m.	נִפְקֻ	אִפְקֻ	אִתְּפְקֻ
	3 f.	נִפְקָא	אִפְקָא	אִתְּפְקָא
	2 m.	נִפְקַתּוֹן	אִפְקַתּוֹן	אִתְּפַקַתּוֹן
	2 f.	נִפְקַתּוֹן	אִפְקַתּוֹן	אִתְּפַקַתּוֹן
	1 c.	נִפְקֵנָא	אִפְקֵנָא	אִתְּפְקֵנָא
Inf.		מִפְקַ (מִנְתִּין)	אִפְקָא	אִתְּפְקָא
Imp.	2 m.	פְּקִי פְּקִי (יִשָּׂא)	אִפְקִי	אִתְּפְקִי
	2 f.	פְּקִי ^{imp.}	אִפְקִי	אִתְּפְקִי
Pl.	2 m.	פְּקֻ	אִפְקֻ	אִתְּפְקֻ
	2 f.	פְּקֵנָא	אִפְקֵנָא	אִתְּפְקֵנָא
Impf.	3 m.	יִפְקִי יִפְקִי יִפּוֹק	יִפְקִי	יִתְּפְקִי
	2 f.	תִּפְקִין	תִּפְקִין	תִּתְּפְקִין
	1 c.	אִפְקִי (אִתִּין)	אִפְקִי	אִתְּפְקִי
Pl.	3 m.	יִפְקִין (יִתְּנִין)	יִפְקִין	יִתְּפְקִין
	3 f.	יִפְקֻן	יִפְקֻן	יִתְּפְקֻן
Act. Part.	m.	נִפְקַ	מִפְקַ	
	f.	נִפְקָא	מִפְקָא	
Pass. Part.	m.	נִפְּיִק	מִפְּקַ	מִתְּפְקַ
	f.	נִפְּיָא	מִפְּקָא	מִתְּפְּקָא

Paradigm E. Verbs Ayin Doubled.

		Peal.	Aphel.	Ittaphal.
Perf.	3 m.	דָּק	אֲדַק (אֲעִיל)	אֲתַדַּק
	3 f.	דָּקַת	אֲדַקְתִּי אֲדַקְתִּי	אֲתַדַּקְתִּי
	2 m.	דָּקְתָּ	אֲדַקְתָּ	אֲתַדַּקְתָּ
	2 f.	דָּקְתְּ	אֲדַקְתְּ	אֲתַדַּקְתְּ
	1 c.	דָּקַת	אֲדַקְתָּ	אֲתַדַּקְתָּ
Pl.	3 m.	דָּקוּ דָּקוּ	אֲדַקוּ	אֲתַדַּקוּ
	3 f.	דָּקָא	אֲדַקָּא	אֲתַדַּקָּא
	2 m.	דָּקְתוּן	אֲדַקְתוּן	אֲתַדַּקְתוּן
	2 f.	דָּקְתִּין	אֲדַקְתִּין	אֲתַדַּקְתִּין
	1 c.	דָּקְנָא	אֲדַקְנָא	אֲתַדַּקְנָא
Inf.		כִּדְה	אֲדַקָּא (הֲעִלָּה)	אֲתַדַּקָּא
Imp.	2 m.	דָּק	אֲדַק (הֲעִלֵּה הֲעִלֵּה)	אֲתַדַּק
	2 f.	דָּקִי	אֲדַקִּי	אֲתַדַּקִּי
Pl.	2 m.	דָּקוּ	אֲדַקוּ	אֲתַדַּקוּ
	2 f.	דָּקְנָא	אֲדַקְנָא	אֲתַדַּקְנָא
Impf.	3 m.	יִדַּק (יִעוֹל יִעוֹל)	יִדַּק	יִתַּדַּק
	2 f.	יִתַּדִּין	יִתַּדִּין	יִתַּדִּין
	1 c.	יִדַּק	יִדַּק	יִתַּדַּק
Pl.	3 m.	יִדְּקוּ	יִדְּקוּ	יִתַּדְּקוּ
	3 f.	יִדְּקִין	יִדְּקִין	יִתַּדְּקִין
Act. Part.	m.	דָּקַק	מִדַּק מִתַּדַּק	
	f.	דָּקְקָא	מִדַּקָּא	
Pass. Part.	m.	דָּקִיק	מִדַּק	מִתַּדַּק
	f.	דָּקִיקָא	מִדַּקָּא	מִתַּדַּקָּא

The double letters show itself with all inflexional afformatives except when there are prefixes.

אמר
אבר
אכל
אתה
אל

א. = א.
א. = א.
א. = א.
AN ARAMAIC METHOD.
(אמר, אבר, אכל, אתה, אל)

Par. C. Verbs Pe Aleph and Pe Yodh.

	Peal.	Peal.	Peal.
Perf. 3 m.	אמר	יָרַד	יָטַב
3 f.	אָמְרָת. אִמְרָת.		
1 c.	אָמְרַת. אִמְרַת.		
Inf.	מֵאֲמַר. מֵיִמַּר. מִיתָא	מִיָּרַד. מִדַּע	
Imp.	אֲמַר. אֱוִל. אֱוִל אָתוּ	לָרַד. דַּע	
Impf. 3 m.	יֹאמַר. יִתִּי	יִלָּד. יִדַּע. יִנָּדַע	יִיטַב
Aet. Part.	אֲמַר etc.	יֹדַע etc.	etc.

	Aphel.	Aphel.	Aphel.
Perf. 3 m.	אִבְרַת. אִתִּי אִמֵּן	אִוְלִיד. אִוְדַע	אִיטִיב
Inf.	אִבְרָא. אִתִּיא	אִוְדַעָא. אִוְדַעִת	אִיטִבָּא
Impf. 3 m.	יִבְרַת. יִהוּבַר	יִוְלִיד. יִוְדַע. יִאֻדַּע	יִיטִיב
Aet. Part.	מִיָּתִי etc.	מִוְדַּע. מִאֻדַּע	etc.

- (1) X is frequently prepreparated in Peal & sometimes in Paal
- (2) X in Aphel becomes י or י after the preformative and may form with the preformative either a diphthong or " .

Paradigm H.

	Peal.	Ithpeel.	Aphel.
Perf. 3 m.	קָם	אַתְקָם. אַתְקִים	אַקָם. (א. ה.) אֻקִּים
3 f.	קָמַת	אַתְקַמַת	אַקִימַת (ק)
2 m.	קָמַתָּה	אַתְקַמַתָּה	אַקִימַתָּה
2 f.	קָמַתְּ	אַתְקַמַתְּ	אַקִימַתְּ
1 c.	קָמַת or קָמַתָּה	אַתְקַמַתְּ	אַקִימַת (ק)
Pl. 3 m.	קָמוּ	אַתְקָמוּ	אַקִימוּ
3 f.	קָמֵא	אַתְקָמֵא	אַקִימֵא
2 m.	קָמְתוּן	אַתְקָמְתוּן	אַקִימְתוּן
2 f.	קָמְתִין	אַתְקָמְתִין	אַקִימְתִין
1 c.	קָמְנָא	אַתְקָמְנָא	אַקִימְנָא
Inf.	מָקָם. מָקָם. מָקָם	אַתְקָמָא	אַקָמָא
Imp. 2 m.	קוּם	אַתְקָם	אַקִים
2 f.	קוּמִי	אַתְקָמִי	אַקִימִי
Pl. 2 m.	קוּמוּ	אַתְקָמוּ	אַקִימוּ
2 f.	קוּמְנָא	אַתְקָמְנָא	אַקִימְנָא
Impf. 3 m.	יָקוּם. יָקוּם. יָקוּם	יְתָקָם	יְקִים
2 f.	יְתָקוּמִין	יְתָתְקָמִין	יְתָקִימִין
1 c.	יָקוּם	יְתָתְקָם	יְקִים
Pl. 3 m.	יְקוּמוּן	יְתָתְקָמוּן	יְקִימוּן
3 f.	יְקוּמִין	יְתָתְקָמִין	יְקִימִין
Act. Part. m.	קָאֵם. קָיֵם		מָקָם
f.	קָיֵמָא		מָקִימָא
Pass. Part. m.	קִים	מִתְקָם	מָקָם
f.	קִימָא	מִתְקָמָא	מָקִימָא

Verbs Ayin Vav.

Ittaphal.	Polel.	Ithpolal.	Peil.
אַתְקַם אַתְקַמַּת אַתְקַמַּת אַתְקַמַּת אַתְקַמַּת אַתְקַמוּ אַתְקַמָּא אַתְקַמְתּוּן אַתְקַמְתּוּן אַתְקַמְנָא	קוּמַם קוּמַמַת קוּמַמַת קוּמַמַת קוּמַמַת קוּמַמוּ קוּמַמָּא קוּמַמְתּוּן קוּמַמְתּוּן קוּמַמְנָא	אַתְקוּמַם אַתְקוּמַמַת אַתְקוּמַמַת אַתְקוּמַמַת אַתְקוּמַמַת אַתְקוּמוּ אַתְקוּמָּא אַתְקוּמְתּוּן אַתְקוּמְתּוּן אַתְקוּמְנָא	סִיב סִיבַת. שְׂבִית סִיבִית etc.
אַתְקַמָּא	קוּמַמָּא	אַתְקוּמַמָּא	
אַתְקַם אַתְקַמִּי אַתְקַמוּ אַתְקַמְנָא	קוּמַם קוּמַמִּי קוּמַמוּ קוּמַמְנָא	אַתְקוּמַם אַתְקוּמַמִּי אַתְקוּמַמוּ אַתְקוּמַמְנָא	שִׁים שִׁיבִי etc.
יְתַקַּם תְּתַקַּמִּין אַתְקַם יְתַקַּמוּן יְתַקַּמְן	יְקוּמַם תְּקוּמַמִּין אַקוּמַם יְקוּמַמוּן יְקוּמַמְן	יְתַקוּמַם תְּתַקוּמַמִּין אַתְקוּמַם יְתַקוּמַמוּן יְתַקוּמַמְן	יִיב etc.
	מְקוּמַם מְקוּמַמָּא		
מְתַקַּם מְתַקַּמָּא	מְקוּמַם מְקוּמַמָּא	מְתַקוּמַם מְתַקוּמַמָּא	

Paradigm I.

		Pael.	Ithpeel.	Pael.
Pael	Perf. 3 m.	גָּלַא יִי	אֶתְגָּלִי	גָּלִי
	3 f.	גָּלַת מִטַּת מְלֵאֶת	אֶתְגָּלִית יֵאֵת	גָּלִית יֵאֵת
	2 m.	גָּלִית יֵת	אֶתְגָּלִית	גָּלִית
	2 f.	גָּלִית יֵת	אֶתְגָּלִית	גָּלִית
	1 c.	גָּלִית יֵתִי	אֶתְגָּלִית	גָּלִית יֵתִי
	Pl. 3 m.	גָּלוּ < גָּלִי < גָּלִין	אֶתְגָּלוּ or אֶתְגָּלוּ	גָּלוּ יֵאוּ
	3 f.	גָּלָהּ	אֶתְגָּלִיָּא	גָּלִיָּא
	2 m.	גָּלִיתוֹן	אֶתְגָּלִיתוֹן	גָּלִיתוֹן (ל)
	2 f.	גָּלִיתוֹן	אֶתְגָּלִיתוֹן	גָּלִיתוֹן (ל)
	1 c.	גָּלִינָא	אֶתְגָּלִינָא	גָּלִינָא (ל)
	Inf.	מְגָלֵא אֶתְגָּלֵא	אֶתְגָּלֵא	גָּלֵא
(Imp. 2 m.	גָּלִי אֶתְגָּלִי	אֶתְגָּלִי	גָּלִי אֶתְגָּלִי (מְנִי)
	2 f.	גָּלֵא יֵת	אֶתְגָּלֵא	גָּלֵא
	Pl. 2 m.	גָּלוּ	אֶתְגָּלוּ	גָּלוּ
	2 f.	גָּלֵנָא יֵת	אֶתְגָּלֵנָא	גָּלֵנָא
X	Impf. 3 m.	יִגְלֵא יֵת	יֶתְגָּלֵא יֵת	יִגְלֵא יֵת
	2 f.	יִתְגָּלִין	יֶתְגָּלִין	יִתְגָּלִין
	1 c.	אִגְלֵא	אֶתְגָּלֵא	אִגְלֵא
	Pl. 3 m.	יִגְלוּ יֵת	יֶתְגָּלוּ	יִגְלוּ יֵת
	3 f.	יִתְגָּלִין	יֶתְגָּלִין	יִתְגָּלִין
X	Aet. Part. m.	יִגְלֵא יֵת		יִגְלֵא יֵת
	f.	יִגְלֵא		יִגְלֵא
X	Pass. Part. m.	יִגְלֵא יֵת	יֶתְגָּלֵא	יִגְלֵא
	f.	יִגְלֵא	יֶתְגָּלֵא	יִגְלֵא

+ 11 Perfects except Gal and in ? also Imperfects

12 Imperfect in X =

B. 11 In inflection before suffixes consonants י = י is act forms.

12 " " " " " " י = י reflex forms.

Verbs Lamedh Aleph. (= H₁l. ל"ז)

Ithpaal.	Aphel.	Ittaphal.
אתגלי ^י אתגלית	אגלי ^י אגלית	אתגלי ^א אתגלית ^א
אתגלית	אגלית ^א ית ^א	אתגלית
אתגלית	אגלית	אתגלית
אתגלית	אגלית ^א תי ^א	אתגלית
אתגליו ^א	אגליו ^א	אתגליו
אתגליא ^א	אגליא	אתגליא
אתגליתון	אגליתון	אתגליתון
אתגליתן	אגליתן	אתגליתן
אתגלינא	אגלינא	אתגלינא
אתגלעה	אגלעה	אתגלעה
אתגלי ^א אתגלא אתגלו	אגלי ^א אגלא אגלו	אתגלי ^א אתגלא אתגלו
אתגלנא	אגלנא	אתגלנא
יתגלא ^י תתגלין אתגלא יתגלון יתגלין	יגלא ^י (י'הגלה) תתגלין אגלא יגלון יגלין	יתגלא ^י תתגלין אתגלא יתגלון יתגלין
	מגלא ^י (מ'הגלא) מגליא	
מתגלא מתגליא	מגלי מגליא	מתגלא מתגליא

Par. J. Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes.

Masculine Noun. עֵדָן time.		Feminine Noun. חֵיָא animal.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Abs. st. עֵדָן (time)	עֵדָנִין (times)	חֵיָא (animal)	חֵיָין (animals)
Const. st. עֵדָן (time-of)	עֵדָנִי (times-of)	חֵיָת (animal-of)	חֵיָתִין (animals-of)
Emph. st. עֵדָנָא (the time)	עֵדָנָא (the times)	חֵיָתָא (the animal)	חֵיָתָא (the animals)
WITH SUFFIXES.*		WITH SUFFIXES.	
Suff. Sing. 1 com. עֵדָנִי	עֵדָנִי	חֵיָתִי	חֵיָתִי
2 masc. עֵדָנְךָ	עֵדָנְךָ	חֵיָתְךָ	חֵיָתְךָ
2 fem. עֵדָנְךָ	עֵדָנְךָ	חֵיָתְךָ	חֵיָתְךָ
3 masc. עֵדָנְהָ	עֵדָנְהָ	חֵיָתְהָ	חֵיָתְהָ
3 fem. עֵדָנְהָ	עֵדָנְהָ	חֵיָתְהָ	חֵיָתְהָ
Plur. 1 com. עֵדָנָא	עֵדָנָא	חֵיָתָא	חֵיָתָא
2 masc. עֵדָנְכוֹן	עֵדָנְכוֹן	חֵיָתְכוֹן	חֵיָתְכוֹן
2 fem. עֵדָנְכוֹן	עֵדָנְכוֹן	חֵיָתְכוֹן	חֵיָתְכוֹן
3 masc. עֵדָנְהוֹן	עֵדָנְהוֹן	חֵיָתְהוֹן	חֵיָתְהוֹן
3 fem. עֵדָנְהוֹן	עֵדָנְהוֹן	חֵיָתְהוֹן	חֵיָתְהוֹן

* The forms with suffixes, my time, thy time, etc., are sometimes called *Possessive*.

Par. K. Declension of Masculine Nouns.

	I. (Non-changeable Ullian)		II. Changeable Ullian	
	a.	b.	a.	b.
Sing. Abs.	טור (mountain)	אילן (tree)	עלם (eternity)	כהן (priest)
Const.	טור	אילן-אילן	עלם	כהן
Emph.	טורא	אילנא	עלמא	כהנא
Suff. 3 s. m.	טורה	אילנה	עלמה	כהנה
Suff. 2 pl. m.	טורכון	אילנכון	עלמכון	כהנכון
Plur. Abs.	טורין	אילנין	עלמין	כהנין x
Const.	טורי	אילני	עלמי	כהני
Emph.	טוריא	אילניא	עלמיא	כהניא
Suff. 3 s. m.	טורוהי	אילנוהי	עלמוהי	כהנוהי
Suff. 2 pl. m.	טוריכון	אילניכון	עלמיכון	כהניכון

	II.		
	c.	d.	e.
Sing. Abs.	גלא (revealing)	כגלי (made captive)	קדמי קדמא (first)
Const.	גלא	כגלי	קדמי
Emph.	גליא	כגליא	קדמא קדמא
Suff. 3 s. m.	גליה	כגליה	קדמאה
Suff. 2 pl. m.	גליכון	כגליכון	קדמאכון
Plur. Abs.	גלין	כגלין	קדמאין
Const.	גלי	כגלי	קדמאי
Emph.	גליא	כגליא	קדמאי +
Suff. 3 s. m.	גלוהי	כגלוהי	קדמאוהי
Suff. 2 pl. m.	גליכון	כגליכון	קדמאיכון

Par. L. Declension of Masculine Nouns.

III.

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
Sing. Abs.	מֶלֶךְ (מֶלֶךְ) (king)	זְמַן (time)	חֶלֶם (dream)	עֵין (eye)	קֹדֶשׁ (sanctuary)
Const.	מֶלֶךְ (מֶלֶךְ)	זְמַן	חֶלֶם	עֵין	קֹדֶשׁ
Emph.	מֶלְכָּא	זְמַנָּא	חֶלְמָא	עֵינָא (עֵינָא)	קֹדֶשָׁא or קֹדֶשִׁיא &c.
Suff. 3 s. m.	מֶלְכָּה	זְמַנְה	חֶלְמָה	עֵינְה (עֵינְה)	קֹדֶשָּׁה
Suff. 2 pl. m.	מֶלְכִּכּוֹן	זְמַנְכוֹן	חֶלְמִכּוֹן	עֵינְכוֹן	קֹדֶשְׁכוֹן
Plur. Abs.	מַלְכִין	זְמַנִין	חֶלְמִין	עֵינִין	קֹדֶשִׁין
Const.	מַלְכִי	זְמַנִי	חֶלְמִי	עֵינִי (עֵינִי)	קֹדֶשִׁי
Emph.	מַלְכִּיא	זְמַנִּיא	חֶלְמִיא	עֵינִיא (עֵינִיא)	קֹדֶשִׁיא
Suff. 3 s. m.	מַלְכֻהִי	זְמַנְהִי	חֶלְמְהִי	עֵינְהִי (עֵינְהִי)	קֹדֶשְׁהִי
Suff. 2 pl. m.	מַלְכִּיכוֹן	זְמַנִּיכוֹן	חֶלְמִיכוֹן	עֵינִיכוֹן (עֵינִיכוֹן)	קֹדֶשִׁיכוֹן

III.

	f.	g.	h.	i.
Sing. Abs.	מִתְקַטֵּל (killed)	גַּב (back)	עוֹ (gout)	אָם (people)
Const.	מִתְקַטֵּל	גַּב	עוֹ	אָם
Emph.	מִתְקַטְלָא	גַּבָּא (פְּתָא)	עוֹא	אָמָּא
Suff. 3 s. m.	מִתְקַטְלָה	גַּבְה	עוֹה	אָמְה
Suff. 2 pl. m.	מִתְקַטְלִכוֹן	גַּבְכוֹן	עוֹכוֹן	אָמְכוֹן
Plur. Abs.	מִתְקַטְלִין	גַּבִין (גַּלְגִין)	עוֹין	אָמִין
Const.	מִתְקַטְלִי	גַּבִי	עוֹי	אָמִי
Emph.	מִתְקַטְלִיא	גַּבִּיא	עוֹיא	אָמִיא
Suff. 3 s. m.	מִתְקַטְלוֹהִי	גַּבוֹהִי	עוֹוְהִי	אָמוֹהִי
Suff. 2 pl. m.	מִתְקַטְלִיכוֹן	גַּבִּיכוֹן	עוֹיכוֹן	אָמִיכוֹן

Paradigm N.

A. Cardinals from 1 to 10.

No.	With the Masculine		With the Feminine	
	Absolute.	Construct.	Absolute.	Construct.
1	חד	חד	חדא	חדת
2	תרין	תרי	תרתינ	תרתי
3	תלתה	תלתת	תלת	תלתי
4	ארבעה	ארבעת	ארבע	ארבעתי
5	חמישא	חמישת	חמיש	חמישתי
6	שתא	שתת	שת	שתי
7	שבעה	שבעת	שבע	שבעתי
8	תמניא	תמנית	תמני תמני	תמנית
9	תשעה	תשעת	תשע	תשעתי
10	עשרא	עשרת	עשר	עשרתי

B. Cardinals from 11 to 19.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
11	חד עשר	חדא עסרי	
12	תרי עשר (תריסר)	תרתיא עסרי (תרתיסרי)	
13	תלתא עשר {תליסר תלתיסר}	תלת עסרי (תליסרי)	
14	ארבעה עשר (ארביסר)	ארבע עסרי (ארביסרי)	
15	חמישא עשר (חמיסר)	חמיש עסרי (חמיסרי)	
16	שתא עשר {שתיסר שתיסר}	שת עסרי (שתיסרי)	
17	שבעה עשר (שבסר)	שבע עסרי (שבסרי)	
18	תמנת עשר {תמניסר תמניא עשר}	תמני עסרי	
19	תשעה עשר	תשע עסרי {שתסרי שתסרי}	

Numerals.

*** C. Cardinals.**

Masculine.		Feminine.	Masculine.		Feminine.
20	עֶשְׂרִין		90	תשעין	
30	תלתין		100	כֶּאָה	
40	אַרְבַּעִין		1000	אַלְפָּה אֶלֶף	
50	חֲמִישִׁין		10,000		רְבוּ
60	יֶשְׁתִּין		1,000,000	אַלְף אֶלְפִין	
70	שְׁבַעִין		100,000,000		רְבוּ רְבוּן
80	תְּכַנְנָה תְּכַנְנָה				

D. Ordinals.

No.	With the Masculine		With the Feminine	
	Absolute.	Emphatic.	Absolute.	Emphatic.
1	קֶדְמִי	קֶדְמָאָה	קֶדְמָאָה	קֶדְמִיתָה
2	תְּנִין	תְּנִנָּא	תְּנִנָּא	תְּנִיתָה
3	תְּלִיתִי (תְּלִית)	תְּלִיתָאָה	תְּלִיתָא	תְּלִיתִיתָה
4	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעָאָה (רְבִיעִי)	רְבִיעָא	רְבִיעִיתָה
5	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישָׂאָה	חֲמִישָׂאָה	חֲמִישִׁיתָה
6	שְׁתִּיתִי (שְׁתִּי)	שְׁתִּיתָאָה	שְׁתִּיתָאָה	שְׁתִּיתִיתָה
7	שְׁבַעִי	שְׁבַעָאָה	שְׁבַעָאָה	שְׁבַעִיתָה (שְׁבַעִיתָה)
8	תְּמִינִי	תְּמִינָאָה	תְּמִינָאָה	תְּמִינִיתָה
9	תְּשַׁעִי	תְּשַׁעָאָה	תְּשַׁעָאָה	תְּשַׁעִיתָה
10	עֶסְרִי	עֶסְרָאָה	עֶסְרָאָה	עֶסְרִיתָה

Paradigm O. Prepositions with Suffixes.**1) ב**

Singular.

1. בִּי in me
2. { m. בְּךָ }
 { f. בְּךְ } in thee
3. { m. בִּיה } in him
 { f. בֶּה } in her

Plural.

1. בְּנָא in us
2. { m. בְּכוּ }
 { f. בְּכוֹ } in you
3. { m. בְּהוּ }
 { f. בְּהוֹ } in them

2) ל

Singular.

1. לִי to me
2. { m. לְךָ }
 { f. לְךְ } to thee
3. { m. לִיה } to him
 { f. לֶה } to her

Plural.

1. לְנָא to us
2. { m. לְכוּ }
 { f. לְכוֹ } to you
3. { m. לְהוּ }
 { f. לְהוֹ } to them

3) מן

Singular.

1. מִנִּי from me
2. { m. מִנְךָ }
 { f. מִנְךְ } from thee
3. { m. מִנִּיה } from him
 { f. מִנֶּה } from her

Plural.

1. מִנְּנָא from us
2. { m. מִנְכוּ }
 { f. מִנְכוֹ } from you
3. { m. מִנְהוּ }
 { f. מִנְהוֹ } from them

4) על

Singular.

1. עָלִי upon me
2. { m. עָלְךָ }
 { f. עָלְךְ } upon thee
3. { m. עָלוּהִי } upon him
 { f. עָלֶהָ } upon her

Plural.

1. עָלְנָא upon us
2. { m. עָלִיכוּ }
 { f. עָלִיכוֹ } upon you
3. { m. עָלִיהוּ }
 { f. עָלֵיהֶן } upon them

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. The Letters. (H.¹ §§ 1-4.)

1. *a.* חֲרָצָא *the loins*; כָּנַשׁ *collect*; פְּרִיזֶל *iron* (B. A.²).

b. דְּבַח *slay*; תִּוּב *turn*; טוֹר *rock*.

2. אֵץ *wood*; אֵית *there is*; יֵת (יֵת) Heb. אֵת.

1. Palestinian Aramaic, the language of the Targums and of a few chapters in the Old Testament, is written with the Hebrew square characters, but in its corresponding words, Aramaic frequently substitutes other sounds of the same organ,³ and a special preference is shown in the very general exchange of sibilants for lingual mutes.

Note.—In the Targums the servile א is preferred to ה, the reverse being true of Biblical Aramaic.

2. Other exchanges (צ for ע, י for א, א for י) are illustrated by the examples.

II. Vowels. (H. §§ 5-11.)

לְמַעַבְרָא (11:6);⁴ אֵיתִין (17:2); וּלְמָא (25:32); כְּמָה (Dan. 3:33);
אֵיתְכְּנִישׁ (25:8).

Remark.—מְנִי (Ezr. 7:25); יִדְהֶם (Ezr. 5:8); הָעֵלָה (Dan. 5:7);
חֻלְמָא (Dan. 2:4); אֵשְׁתּוּמִים (Dan. 4:16).

¹ References will constantly be made, in the following brief statement of principles, to Harper's *Elements of Hebrew*, 6th ed., Chicago, 1885. With the sanction of the author, the present writer has adopted, so far as practicable, the analysis made in that work, and the subdivisions of sections are as nearly as possible identical. It will be understood, unless statement is made to the contrary, that the principles are the same for both languages. *Essential* differences will, in all cases, be noted.

² Biblical Aramaic.

³ The artificial introduction of ע for ס which occurs in Hebrew, rarely takes place in Aramaic and then always by way of Hebraism.

⁴ The chapter and verse in Genesis, in which a given word is found, are thus indicated; 11:6—meaning chapter 11, verse 6; 17:2—meaning chapter 17, verse 2, etc.

What is said in Harper's *Elements of Hebrew* (§§ 5-11) need be only slightly modified for Aramaic, as follows:—

a. ֿ is very generally used where Hebrew would employ ֿ .

b. ֿ and ֿֿ occur but rarely in the best editions of *Onkelos* and then as irregularities (cf. § 68. 2); ֿֿֿ and ֿֿֿֿ are used even less frequently.

c. The vowel-letter **ס** is generally used in the Targums where Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic prefer **ס**.

d. The vowel-letters **י** and **יֿ** are generally retained in the Targums after *long* and nearly as often after *short* vowels. **Biblical Aramaic**, like Hebrew, regularly retains them only after *naturally long* vowels.

R.—Contrary to *b.*, **B. A.** seems to show a special preference for ֿֿֿֿ approaching to the Syriac. For a rare use of ֿֿֿֿ for ֿֿֿֿ in Hebrew see Mitchell's *Gesenius*, p. 138.

III. Other Points. (H. §§ 12-19.)

The aids for the eye are the same as in the Hebrew text, though the principles of their use are not always consistently applied. For an important source of variation in the use of *Dāghēsh* see § 42. R.

IV. The Accents. (H. §§ 20-25.)

Accents have been found only in the **Biblical Aramaic** and in the Targum of Onkelos, the latter having been adapted to use in the Synagogues. Their employment follows Hebrew analogy.

V. Syllables. (H. §§ 26-28.)

1. a. **אִמִּית** (5:24); **חֲמִישׁ** (5:30); **עֶשֶׂר** (N.¹ 14:22) but **חֲמִישׁ** (5:10).

b. **יְחִיטוּ** (Ezr. 4:12); **נְהִירוּ** (Dan. 5:11); **אֲרִיָּה** (Ezr. 4:14).

2. **דְּפַקְרֵתָךְ** (3:17); **גְּבוּרֵתָךְ** (N. 14:15); **יְשׁוּלֵתָךְ** (Dan. 4:24).

¹ Numbers.

1. *a.* = is often found in an *open* toneless syllable. This arises most frequently in cases where a *full* vowel has been substituted for Šwâ under gutturals (§ 42. R.) or when - has been used for τ (II. *a.*).

b. For obvious reasons, the instances in B. A. are not indisputable.

2. Instances of *closed* toneless syllables with *long* vowels are far more numerous in all the dialects.

VI. Euphony of Vowels. (II. §§ 29-38.)

The changes resulting from inflection will be treated under the head of Etymology.

1. טב (1:10); עירי־יִכִּי (3:16); זכו (15:6).

Remark.—אִתִּילִיד (4:18) but אִתִּילִיד (4:26).

The general laws of euphony obtain in Aramaic, but the changes of tone produce less complicated effects than in Hebrew for the following reasons:—

1. *a.* Naturally long â is generally retained, being very rarely obscured.

b. The letters ך and ך more frequently retain their cons. force

c. Pretonic vowels are rare and when they occur are unchangeable.

d. The laws of syllabication are not so rigid as in Hebrew (V. 2.).

2. In the best editions of Onkelos the problem is still further simplified by the fact that ך and ך are extremely rare and that ך (δ) is not very frequent (II. *b.*).

R.—The treatment of two adjoining Šwas is not entirely uniform in the Targums.

38. PAUSE.

1. למעבד but למעבד (11:6); אִיזִיל (24:58); תִּיכּוּל (3:16).

2. חִיל (Ezr. 4:23) but לָה (Dan. 7:7); יִתָּב (Dan. 7:26); עִשִּׂית (Dan. 6:4).

The Pause produces much less change than in Hebrew. Its influence is limited, for the most part, to the frequent heightening of — to ַ and a *preference* of — (short) and ֿ (in Onkelos written ֿ II. *d.*) on the one hand, to ַ and ֿ on the other.

Note 1.— אֲזַלִּית (35:3) for אֲזַלִּית may be due to pause.¹

Note 2.—It must be remembered that ַ and ֿ are short. In other positions, these original vowels are very frequently heightened to ֿ and ֿ , though other preferences may modify this one.

VII. Euphony of Consonants. (H. §§ 39–44.)

39. ASSIMILATION.

1. נִיתִין (34:16); אִתְּקַנַּת (38:14); נִיתִיב (34:16).
2. כֵּן אַחֲרָה (4:10); $\text{לְמִנְתֵּן, תִּנְתֵּן}$ (Ezr. 7:20).

1. *Assimilation* of the final consonant of a closed syllable sometimes takes place in the case of נ , ת and י , but

2. *a.* נ of the preposition כֵּן is more rarely assimilated than in Hebrew (§ 48).

b. In the B. A. and the Palestinian Targums נ is frequently preferred to a doubled consonant (§ 41. 1. *b.* (5)).

Note.— נ is not assimilated before gutturals except ח and, even before ח , the Targums frequently compensate for the omission of Daghesch-forte, e.g., תִּיחֹה (26:2).

40. REJECTION.

1. פּוֹק (נ) (31:13); תִּיב (י) (20:15); חַד (א) (1:5); הַב (י) (Dan. 5:17).
2. מַחַא (Dan. 5:19) for מַחֵא ; נְהַ(ל) (20:13); מְהַ(ל) (Ezr. 7:13); הַסְקֹה (Dan. 3:28) for הַסְלֹקוּ .
3. קֹרִין (E.² 2:20) but שְׁמֵעָא (4:23); בְּרָא (1:1); הוּהַ (1:3).

¹ It would seem that there are examples of a preference for the emphatic state of nouns due to the pausal position. See Berliner, *Massorah zum Targum Onkelos*, p. 96. Leipzig, 1877.

² Exodus.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the breathings א and ה, the liquids ל and נ, and the vowel-letters ו and י. These are often rejected:—

1. From the beginning of a word when vowelless:
 - a. In the case of נ of verbs פ"נ (§ 84) in the Qāl Inv.
 - b. In the case of ו or י of verbs פ"ו in the same form.
 - c. In a few isolated cases.
2. From the middle of a word when preceded only by a Š'wâ. Here belong especially the syncope of ל in various forms of הלך and סליק (§ 94. 3.)
3. From the end of a word by ordinary attrition, as in the case of ו of plural endings, and of final י in verbs ל"א (ל"ה).

Note 1.—On the rejection of א and ה see also § 43.

Note 2.—On the rejection of ו and י see also § 44.

41. ADDITION, TRANSPOSITION, COMMUTATION.

1. a. אִישֵׁת (24:14); אֶזְבְּעָא (E. 31:18); הִימִין (15:6); הִימִן (Dan. 6:24).
- b. דָּאִין (15:14) but תִּבְיִן (18:21); יִשְׁמָהָת (Ezr. 5:4); עִיבּוּר (27:28); כְּרִטָא (Dan. 5:20); הִנְעֵל (Dan. 2:25).
2. See §§ 58. 3. b.; 59. 5. b.; 60. 5. b.
3. כִּזְדָּרַע (1:11); יְתִיב (13:12); קִיִּי (24:7); קִרְמָאָה (39:28).

The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place

1. a. At the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of
 - (1) א, called prosthetic, in forming nominal and verbal stems.
 - (2) ה, called prosthetic, as a prefix in verbal stems.
- b. In the middle of a word as
 - (1) א in the Qāl Part. of verbs י"ע which becomes י bef. affixes
 - (2) ה in the inflection of certain nouns.
 - (3) י in forming one of the noun stems.

(4) ר to avoid a doubled consonant.

(5) נ in B. A. and in the Palest. Targums for the same purpose.

2. The transposition of letters occurs in the grammar only in the case of ת of אֶת (הֶת) when it would stand before a sibilant.

3. The commutation of letters occurs in the grammar in the case of

a. ת, ט and ד in the reflexive stems.

b. ך and ך' in פ"י, ע"י and ל"א forms (cf. § 44).

c. ך is weakened to נ in the inflection of gentiles, etc., in ך'.

42. THE PECULIARITIES OF GUTTURALS.

יְבִרְכֶּנָּךְ (D.¹ 15:4).

Remark.—עָבַר (1:31); אָמַרְתָּ (20:13); מַעֲבֵר (11:6).

In general, Hebrew analogy is followed; but, so far as concerns the Targums, compensation for the rejection of D. f.² from a weak guttural is not so frequently made.

R.—It ought here to be said that the most reliable texts of Onkelos very generally substitute a full vowel for compound Sewa in accordance with Babylonian usage. In this case, Daghesch in a following aspirate is usually retained in the Sab. ed. of Onkelos just as though the previous guttural had silent Sewa.

Note.—The suffix הָ is never found with Pathah-fortis.

43. THE WEAKNESS OF א AND ה.

1. יְהִי מִנֶּעַ (11:6); תִּצְלַח (24:40); תִּצְלַח (3:18); תִּצְלַח (D. 5:31); תִּצְלַח (א) לִפְנֵינוּ (11:6);

לֵאלֹהֶיךָ (Dan. 3:12); מִימֶר (3:17); מִימֶר (Dan. 2:9).

2. מִחֲצָפָה (Ezr. 5:8); מִחֲצָפָה (Dan. 3:22) but מִחֲצָפָה (Dan. 2:15).

The letters א and ה not only occasion change, but suffer it:

1. א loses its consonantal power and is said to *quiesce*

a. When a preceding vowelless consonant steals its vowel. This occurs chiefly with the Targum prefix of 'Aph'el and the Reflexives after preformatives for gender or person.

¹ Deuteronomy. ² Daghesch-forte.

b. When a preceding short vowel absorbs its compound Šwâ. Here belongs the syncope of **Ń** in verbs **Ń''** **פ** (§ 88. 1.).

Note 1.—A quiescent **Ń** is frequently elided.

Note 2.—For the hardening of **Ń** to ' in the 'Aph'el of verbs **Ń''** **פ** see § 88. 2

2. In the B. A., **ן** is frequently lost in the verbal stem Haph'el and always in the Reflexives and Passives as above (1. *α.*).

Note.—It will be remembered that **Ń** is commonly used for the stem-preformatives in the Targums, while **ן** performs that office in the B. A.

44. THE WEAKNESS OF ך AND ך'.

יִשְׁעִי (2:2); יִשְׁעִיָּה (D. 4:4); יִשְׁתַּבַּחְךָ (Dan. 3:15); שְׁחַי (Dan. 5:21);

אֶתְּ for אֶתְּךָ (24:63); צָבִי for צָבִיךָ (37:4).

The principal variations from Hebrew usage will be brought out under inflection. It may here be said that, in Aramaic, ך and ך' oftener retain their consonantal force, that the connection between a vowel and these letters, even in their *contracted* form, is looser, so to speak; so that, e. g., יִשְׁ before suffixes may be resolved into יִשְׁ and the = volatilized. ך, at the end of a word, after a heterogeneous long vowel may be hardened to ך'.

Note 1.—יִשְׁ is frequently rejected when preceded only by a Šewa (§ 40. 2.)

Note 2.—In the B. A., יִשְׁ is often retained uncontracted and ך' is less frequently rejected after Šewa.

¹ In B. A. this would assume the form יִשְׁתַּבַּחְךָ.

ETYMOLOGY.

VIII. Inseparable Particles. (H. §§ 45-49.)

45. THE ARTICLE.

There is probably no definite article in Aramaic. Compounds of certain pronouns with the interj. אָה for emphatic use have been supposed to contain it (§ 52).

46. HE INTERROGATIVE.

Cf. the Hebrew usage.

47. THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

לְהוֹן (3:7); כְּחֻלְק *for* כְּחֻלְק (D. 18:8).

These are treated as in Hebrew, but no pretonic ־ is needed, and some irregularities appear in the Targums with reference to other pointings.

48. THE PREPOSITION מִן .

The preposition מִן *from* is written separately oftener than prefixed, and its preference in a given case cannot be reduced to rule.

49. WAW CONJUNCTIVE.

The conjunctive *and* is treated as in Hebrew, with the exceptions noted in § 47.

IX. Pronouns. (H. §§ 50-54.)

50, 51. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN AND PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

TABULAR VIEW.

1. Separate Forms.		2. Fragments.	3. After Consonant.		4. With ית
Onkelos.	Bible.		Targum.	Bible.	Targum.
3 m. הוא	הוא	הי	יה	ה	יתיה
3 f. היא	היא	הא	ה	ה	יתה
2 m. את	אתה	ך	ך	ך	יתך
2 f. את	—	ך	ך	—	יתך
1 c. אנא	אנה	י or נ	י or נ	י or נ	יתי
3 m. אינן	הנן	נ or הון	נ or הון	הון	יתהון
3 f. אינן	אנן	נ or הין	נ or הין	הין	יתהין
2 m. אתון	אתון	כון	כון	כון	יתכון
2 f. אתין	—	כין	כין	—	יתכין
1 c. אנחנו	אנחנו	נא	נא	נא	יתנא

2. *a.* With forms ending in a vowel, the original fragments are employed as suffixes. For the rarer forms see Par. A.

b. י, הון, and הין are used only with nouns (including Inf's); נ, נון, and נין only with verbs.

Note.—On the union of verbs with suffixes, see § 74; for nouns with suffixes, §§ 124, 125.

4. *a.* The forms with ית are frequent in Onkelos and have monopolized the object-pronouns of the 2d pers. pl.

X. The Strong Verb. (H. §§ 55-76.)

58. SIMPLE VERB STEMS.

1. *a.* נָצַב (2:8); נָפַק (4:16); פָּרַס (13:12); פָּתַב (Dan. 6:26).
b. נָסִיב (2:21); נָסִיב (2:22); תָּקִיף (4:5); שָׁלַט (Dan. 3:27).
c. דָּמַוּךְ (2:21); נָגֻבוּ (8:13); שָׁרוּכַת (Is.¹ 14:7); חָרוּב (Is. 17:9).
2. *a.* צָבִין (17:12); בָּרִיךְ (Dan. 3:28).
b. טָרִיד (Dan. 4:30); קָטִיל (Dan. 5:30).

The simple verb-stem is pronounced, as Qāl (P^eāl) Perf. 3d m. sing., with one full vowel, the original penultimate = having been volatilized in Aramaic.

1. As in Hebrew, the characteristic vowel varies :

a. In the majority of verbs, it is the *a*-class \bar{a} , which remains short even under the tone (H. § 29. 1. *c.*).

b. In many verbs, it is the *i*-class \bar{i} , which may remain short, or be heightened to \bar{i} (\bar{e}) under the tone.

c. In a very few verbs, it is the *u*-class \bar{u} , which in some editions appears in its heightened form (\bar{o}). **No instance of this class is found in B. A.**

Note.—The vowel-letters ו and װ are simply orthographic remains from the ante-Massoretic period. They are very seldom used in B. A. (II. *d.*)

2. *a.* The simple passive stem has been preserved in the Targums only in the passive participle of Qāl (§ 71. 3.).

b. In B. A., more of this passive remains in an inflected P^eāl, a Perfect, having a 3d mase. like the passive Part. in appearance except in נ"ל verbs (§§ 65. 2. *a.*; 100. §. *b.*).

Note.—Forms of P^eāl have been found in the Targums, but they are probably due to corruptions of text (cf. Note on Gen. 2:23, Part I. p. 57).

¹ Isaiah.

looks maybe of class

\bar{a}	\bar{i}	\bar{u}
\bar{a}	$\bar{i}(\bar{e})$	$\bar{u}(\bar{o})$

3. a. [אתקטל]; אִתְּנָגִיד (25:8); אִתְּהֵב (30:8); אִתְּקַבֵּר (25:10).
 b. אִשְׁתָּאֵר (7:23); אִצְטָלִיב (10. 21:23); אִזְדְּקִיפֵת (37:7);
 אִזְדְּכֵר (40:20).
4. a. אִסְתְּכִי (19:28) *look about one's self*; אִתְּגַלִּי (11:5) *reveal one's self*; תִּתְחַזֹּן *ye do look on each other*; הִתְרַחֲצוּ (Dan. 3:28) *they trusted*.
 b. אִתְּלִיד (4:18) *he was born*; אִתְּנָגִיד (25:8) *he was snatched away*; אִתְּקַבֵּר (25:10) *he was buried*; לְהִתְקַטֵּל (Dan. 2:13) *to be slain*.

3. There is a simple reflexive stem, though more commonly used as a passive, which is the same as that of the simple active, with the addition of the prefixed syllable **אֵת**, giving..... **אִתְקַטֵּל**
 In B. A., the stem is generally..... **הִתְקַטֵּל**

a. Here, except under the influence of gutturals, the stem vowel = is generally attenuated to =, which then is frequently heightened to =.

b. The **ת** of the prefix is always *transposed* when it would stand before **ס** or **שׁ**; it is generally *changed* to **ט** and transposed before **צ**; it is generally changed to **ך** and transposed before **ף**; it is assimilated before **ך. ט** or **ת**.

4. This stem called 'Ithp'el, Hithp'el

- a. is primarily reflexive and sometimes reciprocal;
- b. is more frequently a *passive* of the simple verb stem.

59. INTENSIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. [קטל]; שִׁלַּח (22:3); סָדַר (22:9); בָּדַע (37:29).
 b. קָדַיִשׁ (2:3); פָּקִיד (2:16); מְלִיל (12:4); קָבַל (Dan. 6:1).
 c. פָּקִיד (6:22); גִּפְיָה (29:13); קָיִים¹ (21:7).
2. a. קָלַךְ *and* קָלִיף (30:37) *pcel*; קָטַל (4:8) *kill*; קָטִיל (E. 17:3) *murder*; קָבַר (23:11) *bury (one)*; קָבַר (N. 33:4) *bury (several)*;

¹ In Genesis and Exodus * very seldom takes D. f.

יְשֻׁלִּים (47:15) *be complete*; יְשֻׁלִּם (E. 20:5) *make complete*.

b. תִּתְּלִית (D. 19:3) *thou shalt divide into three parts* (תִּלְתִּית).

3. כִּרְגָג (2:9); מִעֲתָר (28:13); מִיָּחָד (26:10).

From the original simple verb-stem קטל, there are formed, by the doubling of the second radical, two intensive stems, an active and a passive:—

1. The Intensive active stem is, primarily..... קטל

a. The penultimate vowel is nearly always retained.

b. The ultimate vowel, except before gutturals, is generally attenuated to $\bar{\text{v}}$, which vowel is frequently heightened to v , and the forms are..... קטל, קטל

c. Occasionally, in the Targums, doubling does not take place, and the forms then are..... קטל, קטל

Note.—There are a few cases of a penultimate $\bar{\text{v}}$, attenuated from v .

2. This stem, called Pā'el, is used

a. To express (1) the idea in Pē'āl (Qāl); (2) intensity; (3) repetition; (4) a causative idea; and

b. In the Targums, to form denominatives, some of which contain a *privative* idea. **No privatives, and indeed no well attested denominatives at all are found in B. A.**

3. The Intensive passive stem has been preserved only in the passive Part. of Pā'el. See § 71.

Note.—B. A. prefers the defective writing (II. d.).

5. a. [אֲתַקְטִל]; אֲתַפְּלָג (14:15); אֲתַמְלִל (16:13); אֲתַגְלִי (9:21); אֲתַחְוֵא (22:20).

b. אֲסַתְּלַק (12:8); יִצְטַבַּע (L.¹ 13:58); יִזְדַּבֵּן (L. 25:47); נִיזְדַּרְזוּ (N. 32:17); אֲסַמְר (3:8); מִיטְרַפָּא (41:8).

6. a. אֲסַמְר (3:8) *I hid myself*; אֲתַפְּרִישׁ (13:9) *separate thyself*.

b. אֲתַפְּרִישׁוּ (13:11) *they separated* (from each other); יִקְרָא

¹ Leviticus.

(N. 22:17); אִתִּיקָר (E. 14:17) *I shall become honorable*; יִתְאַמֵּר
(22:14) *it is said*.

5. There is also an Intensive reflexive stem אִתְקַטֵּל
which is the same as that of the Intensive active, with the addition
of the prefixed syllable אִתְ (B. A. generally הִתְ).

a. Here the ultimate vowel is occas. attenuated, as in the Pā'el.
to — (regularly in verbs אִל), which then may be heightened to —.

b. For the treatment of the ת see § 58. 3. b.

6. This stem, called 'Ithpā'al (Hithpā'al),

a. Is primarily reflexive; but

b. Has sometimes (1) a reciprocal force; (2) the force of the
Greek Indirect Middle; and (3) frequently the force of a passive.

Note.—The reflexive stems 'Ithpa'al and 'Ithpe'el cannot always be distin-
guished in signification. Indeed the two forms sometimes occur in variant
texts of the same passage.

60. CAUSATIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. [שִׁקְטַל, אִקְטַל]; אִקְרִים (20:8); אִתְקִיךָ (19:3); יִשְׁ(א)נִיךְ¹
(E. 14:27); מִשְׁלַחִי (25:29).

b. שִׁעֲבִדוּ (12:5); אִתְכִּילוּ (31:38), but אִלְבִּישֵׁת (27:15).

2. תִּשְׁבֹּלְיָנָה (29:28) *he completed*; אִשְׂרִי (3:24) *he placed*; תִּשְׁבֹּלְיָנָה
(6:16) *thou shalt finish it*; הִימִין (45:26) *he believed*; הִצֵּלַח (Dan.
6:29) *he prospered*.

3. a. מִהִמִּין (21:7); מִשְׁלַחִי (25:29).

b. הִתִּיתָ (Dan. 6:18); הִתִּיךְ (Dan. 3:13); הִקִּימָת (Dan. 7:4. 5 ?).

4. הִנְחַתָּ (Dan. 5:20); הִוָּבַר (Dan. 7:11); הִעֵל (Dan. 5:13).

By the prefixing of a syllable (אִ [B. A. usually הִ], יִשְׁ), four causative
verb-stems are formed (but see §§ 78. N. 2; 90. R.).

¹ אִ has been assimilated.

² יִ has — rather than — and כִּ retains Daghesth, (§ 42. R.).

³ Cf. I. N. with § 88. R. I.

⁴ הִ preformative, which is retained, as so often in the Bible (§§ 43. 2; 68. 5.)

1. The Causative active stems are.....שְׁקַטְל, אֶקַטְל
a. The penult. = is retained throughout.
b. The ultimate =, as in the Pă'el, is attenuated to = and this vowel (î), being under the tone,
 (1) in some forms, is generally retained.....אֶקַטְלִי
 (2) in other forms, is regularly heightened to =.....אֶקַטְלִי
 2. These stems, called 'Aph'el (Hăph'el) and Šăph'el, are, in signification, causative of the simple verb-stem. A causative may, however, be intransitive.
 3. *a.* The Causative passive stems have been preserved in the Targums only in the passive Part's of 'Aph'el and Šăph'el. See § 71. 3.
b. In B. A. (if we may follow the text) **more of this passive remains in three forms of a Hăph'al Perf.** (§ 65. 2. *b.*)
 4. As a passive to Hăph'el, B. A. has the Hôph'al in eight instances (§ 65. 2. *c.*)
 5. [אֶתְקַטְל, אֶשְׁתְּקַטְל; אֵיתְסַחַר (E. 21:29); אֵיתְתִּינֵאָת (33:11);
 אֵישְׁתְּכַלְלוּ (2:1); יֵשְׁתַּעֲבַר (25:9); אֵישְׁתִּיב (19:20).
 6. *a.* אֵשְׁלַהִי² *weary*; אֵישְׁתַּלְּהִי (47:13) *fainted*; יֵאֵשְׁתַּעֲבַרִי (16:9) *and be subject.*
b. יֵשְׁתַּעֲבַר (25:23) *shall be subject*; אֵתְעַלְלוּ (43:18) *were brought.*
 5. There are also Causative reflexive stems,
אֶתְשַׁקְטַל, אֶתְאֶקַטְל
a. Here, as generally in the 'Aph'el and Šăph'el, the ultimate vowel is sometimes attenuated to = (regularly in verbs אֵל), which may then be heightened to =. (Cf. § 59. 5. *a.*)
b. The א of the first reflexive, being weak, is assimilated backward. For the treatment of ת before שְׁ, in the second, see § 58. 3. *b.*

¹ Cf. § 42. R. and elsewhere.² Lam. 3:5.

6. *a.* These stems, called 'Ittāph'al and 'Istāph'al are primarily reflexive and reciprocal ;

b. are more frequently *passives* of the causative stems.

Note 1.—The Strong Verb furnishes no instances of 'Ittaph'al.

Note 2.—B. A. has no Ittaph'al at all.

Note 3.—In B. A. we properly speak of Haph'el, Hithpael, Hithpaph'al, etc., in place of 'Aph'el, 'Ithpael, etc. (L. Note.)

63. THE QAL PERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

	Hebrew.	Targums.	B. A.	Elements.
3 m.	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	simple verb-stem (§ 58)
3 f.	קָטְלָהּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ = קָטַל	with f. sign תְּ
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ or קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ or קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ = קָטַל	with תְּ or תְּ of אָתָּ (ה).
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ = קָטַל	with תְּ of אָתָּ.
1 c.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי = קָטַל	with תְּ (for יְ). a fragment of (יְ) אָנָּא (Assyr. anaku) and help- ing יְ.
Plur.				וְ (earlier of אָנָּא).
3 m.	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלוּ = קָטַל	w. וְ (earlier of אָנָּא).
3 f.	קָטְלֹוּ	קָטַלְוּ	קָטַלְוּ = קָטַל	w. אָ (earlier of אָנָּא) (orig. אָנָּא).
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם = קָטַל	w. תֶּם of אָנְתֶּם.
2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן = קָטַל	w. תֶּן of אָנְתֶּן.
1 c.	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנָא	קָטַלְנָא = קָטַל	w. נָא of אָנְחֵנָא.

2. עָבְרָתָא (4:10); עָבְרָתָא (3:13); יְהִבָּתָא (3:12); קָטְלוּ (34:25);
אָזְלָא (24:61); שְׂבָקְתִּין (E. 2:20).

3. *a.* זָקַכְתָּ (24:64); קָטַלְתָּ (4:23); יָהַבְתָּ (3:6) *but*
b. סָלַכְתָּ (Dan. 7:20); נָטַלְתָּ (Dan. 4:31).
 4. רָדַפְתָּא (31:36); חֲלַמְנָא (40:8) *but* גִּרְמִתּוֹן (N. 17:6).

The pronominal fragments are *af*-fixed to the Aramaic stem.

Note.—אָ closes the 1st plur. even in B. A. (cf. II. c.).

2. Special forms for the fem. occur in the 2d and 3d pers. sing. and plur.

3. *a.* In pure Aramaic, the stem vowel is generally retained throughout (or heightened) *but*

b. In B. A., before the vowel terminations תָּ and תַּ, it is reduced to Šwâ, while the old penultimate vowel appears in an attenuated — (cf. II. d.).

4. The grave terminations תּוֹן and תִּין draw the tone from the ultimate syllable of the stem.

Note.—The forms not found in the Bible are indicated in the Table by smaller type.

64. THE QAL PERFECT (STATIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

[Cf. Paradigm B.]

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	2 m. sg.	3 m. pl.	2 m. pl.
Middle A	קָטַל	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלּוּ	קָטַלְתּוֹן
Middle E	קָטַל	קָטַלְתָּ ²	קָטַלְתָּ ²	קָטַלּוּ ¹	קָטַלְתּוֹן ²
Middle O	קָטַל	קָטַלְתָּ ²	—	קָטַלּוּ ¹	—

1. For the inflection of Perfects in —, see § 63.
2. Verbs in — retain this vowel or heighten to —.
3. Verbs in — retain or heighten to —.

Note 1.—With the exception of קָטַלְתָּ, the table represents forms taken from Onkelos.

Note 2.—B. A. has no second pl. in e (i) and no forms in o (u).

יָ and וָ are short vowels, though written fully (II. d.).

יָ and וָ are tone-long.

65. THE REMAINING PERFECTS.

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

[Cf. Paradigm B.]

	'Ithp'el 3 f.	Pā'el 1st.	'Ithpā'al 3d.m.	'Aph'el 2 m.
Hebrew	————	קִטְּלִיתִי	הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטַלְתָּ
Targums	אַתְּקִטִּילָא	קִטְּלִית	אַתְּקַטַּל	אַקְטִילְתָּא
Bible	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	קִטְּלַת	הִתְקַטַּל	הִקְטַלְתָּ
		PLURAL.		
Hebrew	————	קִטְּלִינוּ	הִתְקַטַּלוּ	הִקְטַלְתֶּם
Targums	אַתְּקִטִּילָא	קִטְּלִנָא	אַתְּקַטַּלוּ	אַקְטִילְתֶּן
Bible	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	קִטְּלִנָא	הִתְקַטַּלוּ	הִקְטַלְתֶּן

1. *a.* אַתְּקִיפוּ (28:15); כִּלְלִית (12:15); אִידְבַּרְתָּ (24:64); אַתְּרַכִּינָא (19:9).
- b.* יִשְׁבַּחַת (Dan. 5:11); הִשְׁתַּבַּחַת (Dan. 2:34); הִתְגַּוַּרְתָּ (Ezr. 6:17); הִקְרַבְנוּ.
2. *a.* תִּקְלַתָּא (Dan. 7:27); יְהִיב (Dan. 7:4); יִגְלִי¹ (Dan. 2:19); וְיִהְיֶב (Ezr. 5:15); (Dan. 5:27).
- b.* הִקְיַיַּת (Dan. 7:4, 5(?)); הִיתִי (Dan. 3:13); הִתִּית² (Dan. 6:18).
- c.* הִחַרְבַּת (Ezr. 4:15); הִתְקַנַּת (Dan. 4:33); הִנַּחַת (Dan. 5:20); הִוְסַפַּת⁴ (Dan. 4:33); הִוְסַק⁵ (Dan. 6:24); הִעֲלִי⁶ (Dan. 5:13); הִעֲלִי (Dan. 5:15).

1. The *regular* Perfects, which are common to both dialects, are developed from their respective stems after the analogy of the Qāl (cf. §§ 58–63); and the B. A. shows, for the most part, corresponding differences. For the latter's inclination to ִתְּ, see II. R. (Cf. II. *d.*).

¹ Pass. Part. would be גִּלָּה or גִּלָּא.

² From אָתָה.

³ From אָכַר.

⁴ From יָכַף.

⁵ From כָּלַס.

⁶ From עָלָל.

2. The three additional passive Perfects, found in B. A., P^eāl (§ 58. 2. *b.*), Hāph'al (§ 60. 3. *b.*) and Hōph'al (§ 60. 4) are here inflected in full. Examples of every person of the first and all the instances of the last two are given.

Note 1.—יִכַּל (Dan. 2:10) for יָכַל (Dan. 3:29) is pure Hebraism.

Note 2.—It will be remembered that 'Ittaph'al is not found in B. A.

66. THE QAL IMPERFECT (ACTIVE).

TABULAR VIEW.

	Hebrew.	Targums.	B. A.	Elements—קָטַל with
3 m.	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	י' (for י), of pronom. origin.
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	ת (for ת), the usual f. sign.
2 m.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	ת (for ת), pronominal.
2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקְטְלִי	ת. and י'—from יִתְּנִי and יְּנִי.
1 c.	אִקְטֹל	אִקְטֹל	אִקְטֹל	א (B. A., א both for א)
Plur.				pronominal.
3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	י' (see above) and ון pronom.
3 f.	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	י' and יְּ—pronominal. ¹
2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	ת (see above) and ון.
2 f.	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקְטְלוּ	ת and יְּ.
1 c.	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	נ (for נ) pronominal.

Remark.—אִכְרֹר (Jer. 10:11); יִחִיטוּ (Ezr. 4:12); יִשְׁתַּנּוּ (Dan. 5:10).

1. The — of א is attenuated to — which

(1) is usually retained in the Babylonian Targums;

(2) is generally deflected to ׀ in the Palest. Targ. and in B. A.

2. *a.* In the Targums, tone-long — of the Impf. is generally

¹ The pronoun is יִיִּן א but *i* has been attenuated from original *a*.

written *fully*, as is the orig. ܐܝܢ (ܐ, though short), when retained. Cf. II. *d*.

b. In the Bible ܐܝܢ is retained and written defectively.

3. The affixes of the Impf. draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel, which then passes necessarily into Šwâ. Cf. II. § 36. 3. *a*.

R.—In B. A. there are three instances of Impf. 3d pl. m. without ܐܝܢ . They are noticed here for completeness.

Note.— ܐܝܢ is used as preformative of the 3d pl. both m. and f.

67. THE QAL IMPERFECT (STATIVE).

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

[Cf. Paradigm B.]

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	2 f. pl.
Impf. with \bar{o}	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ
Impf. with \check{a}	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ
Impf. with \bar{e}	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ	ܐܩܬܐܠ	ܬܩܬܠܝܢ

1. ܐܩܬܐܠ (18:24); ܐܩܬܐܠ (27:41); ܐܩܬܐܠ (27:45); ܐܩܬܐܠ (Dan. 3:6).
2. ܐܩܬܐܠ (3:16); ܐܩܬܐܠ (25:23); ܐܩܬܐܠ (1:26); ܐܩܬܐܠ (34:22).
3. ܐܩܬܐܠ (2:24); ܐܩܬܐܠ (29:27); ܐܩܬܐܠ (34:9).

Stative verbs form their Impf. in ܐܩܬܐܠ and ܬܩܬܠܝܢ .

1. For the inflection of Impf's in ܐܩܬܐܠ , see § 66.

2. Impf's in ܐܩܬܐܠ and ܬܩܬܠܝܢ lose their full vowel before affixes. In the *Targums*, occasionally ܐܩܬܐܠ is retained and heightened to ܐܩܬܐܠ .

3. In the *Targums*, not only weak verbs, but a few strong verbs, have ܐܩܬܐܠ as the stem vowel in the Impf. (cf. II. *d*.)

Note.—B. A. lacks several of the Tabular Forms.

68. THE REMAINING IMPERFECTS.

TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

[Cf. Paradigm B.]

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	2 f. pl.
'Ithp'ēl	יְתַקְטִיל	תְּתַקְטִילִין	ה' אֵתְקַטִּיל	יְתַקְטִילִין
Pā'ēl	יְקַטִּיל	תְּקַטִּילִין	א' אֵקַטִּיל	יְקַטִּילִין
'Ithpā'āl	יְתַקְטֵל	תְּתַקְטֵלִין	ה' אֵתְקַטֵּל	יְתַקְטֵלִין
Aph'ēl	יְקַטִּיל	תְּקַטִּילִין	אֵקַטִּיל	יְקַטִּילִין ('יהק')

1. יְתַקְטִיל (26:11); אֵתְקַטִּיל (26:9); יְתַכְנִיטֹון (1:9); תְּתַעַבְדֹון (Dan. 2:5).
2. תְּתַקְבִּילֹון (34:17; Dan. 2:6); יְפַקִּיר (18:19); אֵימִלִּיל (18:30).
5. יְנִיזִיק (26:11); תְּסַהִיר (30:33) *but* יְהִיטְפֵל (Dan. 7:24); תְּהַנְנֹק (Ezr. 4:13).

1. In the *inflection* of the 'Ithp'ēl Impf., there is to be noted

(1) the form with -- instead of -- , by preference in pause (§ 38). See H. *d*.

(2) especially the return of the original penult. -- and the volatilization of the stem-vowel before affixes.

2. *a*. The other Impf's are inflected after the analogy of Qāl; but

b. In Onkelos, -- is usually found instead of -- under **ס** preformative, and -- heightened from -- , in place of compound Š'wā, these preferences being peculiar to the Babylonian system (§ 42. R.).

5. The **ס** of 'Aph'ēl is regularly elided after a preformative. In the Targums, rarely, and in B. A., usually, ה takes its place and is generally retained after the preformative (§ 43. 2.).

70. THE INFINITIVES.

TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl.	'Ithp'ēl.	Pā'ēl.	'Ithpā'āl.	'Aph'ēl.	'Ittāph'āl.
מִשְׁלַט	אִתְקַטְלָא	מִלְלָא	אִסְתַּכְלָא	אִפְרָשָׁא	אִתְתַּכְלָא
(1:16)	(26:11)	(17:22)	(3:6)	(1:14)	(12:10)

Remark.—בַּעֲנֻנוּתִי (9:14); לְבִנָּא (Ezr. 5:13).

Each stem has a single Inf. in Aramaic having [the *a* vowel. The Qāl has, as prefix, מ (for מ). The other stems assume the emphatic state (§§ 112. 2. c; 123. 3; cf. I. N.; II. c.).

R.—In a few instances, the Targums give a Qal Inf. which follows the analogy of the other stems (cf. 74. 3. b.). B. A. shows but one instance of omitted כ which even there is represented by D. f. *from well*

Note.—מִעֲבַר (Ezr. 4:22) is anomalous (II. R.).

71. THE PARTICIPLES.

TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl.	'Ithp'ēl.	Pā'ēl.	'Ithpā'āl.	'Aph'ēl.
Active m.	קָטִיל		מְקָטִיל		מְקָטִיל
f.	קָטְלָא		מְקָטְלָא		מְקָטְלָא
Passive m.	קָטִיל	מְתַקְטִיל	מְקָטִל	מְתַקְטִל	מְקָטִל
f.	קָטִילָא	מְתַקְטִילָא	מְקָטְלָא	מְתַקְטִילָא	מְקָטְלָא

1. סָלִיק (2:6); שְׁלָטִין (17:6); שְׁלָטִין (17:16); מִיתְבְּלָמִין (2:25).
2. בָּרַךְ (Dan. 6:11); דָּבַקִין (Dan. 2:43); כְּמִלָּל (27:6); כְּמִלָּא (2:7).
3. תְּבִיר (8:11); מְתַקְבֵּל (23:16); מִיתְהַפֵּכָא (3:24); מְעַדָּא (38:24).

Remark.—נָחִית (31:40); נָטִיר (4:1); נָזַק (Dan. 6:3); בָּרִיךְ (Dan. 3:28).

Active stems have two Part's. The passives are remains of lost passive stems.¹

1. In the Targums, penult. — appears sometimes before affixes in the Qāl act., and, in all the dialects, returns regularly before affixes of 'Ithp'ēl.

2. The Act. and 'Ithp'ēl Part's have — for the ultimate vowel, which is regularly heightened to — , this in turn being changed to Šwâ before affixes.

3. The Qāl passive Part., like verbal adjectives in Hebrew, has the ultimate vowel — (i). The remaining passives have — . This becomes Šwâ before affixes.

Remark.—In the Targums both — and — are written fully, while **B. A.** makes orthographic distinction between them (II. *d.*).

Note.— — is oftener retained than lost after prefix — . (Cf. § 68. 5.).

72. INFLECTION OF THE PARTICIPLES.

— (47:6); — (30:26); — (48:19); — (29:5);
 — (31:6); — (9:15).

The Part's are used with nouns or pronouns to form a Present tense (§ 141.). In the Targums, fragments of the pronouns of 1st and 2d pers., used as subjects, may be affixed to both act. and pass. Part's, to form the same tense. **This mode of inflection is not found in B. A.**

It is to be noted that

1 The fragments except — are affixed to a final consonant by means of the old ending — , in most cases attenuated to — .

2. This necessitates a change of the preceding vowel to Šwâ in active forms. The passive vowel (i) is unchangeable.

3. The initial consonant of the fragments is doubled after a *short* vowel.

Note.—For Pēl Perf. (not to be confused with |Part. passive) see §§ 58. 2. *b*; 65. 2. *a*.

¹ For other remnants of these stems in **B. A.**, see § 65. 2.

73. UNUSUAL STEMS.

1. סוֹבֵר (D. 1:31); אֶתְגֻּלְלוּ (43:10); מִתְחוּפֵף (D. 32:11).
2. מְעַרְבֵּלֵין (E. 14:3); בִּלְבֵּל (11:9); אֶתְרַבֵּרְכָא (N. 16:13).

There are, as in Hebrew, other stems which are occasionally used. The chief of these are

1. Pô'el (or Pôlêl) and 'Ithpô'äl ('Ithpôläł).
2. Pälêl (or Pälpêl) and 'Ithpäl'äl ('Ithpälpäł).

The mode of formation and signification of these is evident from Hebrew analogy.

Note 1.—Quadrilaterals, when not Saph'el, may be brought largely under these stems.

Note 2.—For שִׁיבָב see § 78. N. 2.; for הִימִין, § 88. 2. R. 1; and for שִׁיפָּץ, § 90. R.

74. THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

For the fragments used, see § 50.

[Cf. Paradigm C.]

1. a. [-קְטַלְתָּ for קְטַלְתָּ]; שִׁבְכַתְּנִי (31:28); נִסִּיבְתַּנּוּן (31:32).
- b. [-קְטַלְ- sometimes קְטַלְ for קְטַל]; פְּרִסִּיהַ (12:8); שְׂאִילִיהַ
(37:15); אֲשַׁבְּחִינוּן (37:17); אֲלַבִּישִׁינוּן (3:21); רָרְפִינוּן (14:15)
- c. נִסְבּוּהִי (37:24); יִבְנֶנָּא (31:15) but שְׁלַחְנָא (19:13).

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the union of יֵת and the pronominal suffix. More often, however, the suffixes, except those of the 2d pers. pl., are joined directly to the verbal stem. This occasions certain changes of termination and stem.

1. In the case of the *Perfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the older final vowels are restored.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that

(1) the ă (î) left in an open syllable is generally volatilized, necessitating in the Qāl a return of the old penult. =.

(2) if the ultimate = (=) is not volatilized, it is usual to heighten it.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

(1) to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the suffix is attached directly ;

(2) to a verbal form ending, in ordinary usage, with a consonant, the suffix is generally attached by means of a so-called connecting-vowel = (= , =). Cf. § 50.

Note 1.—The connecting-vowel is the original final vowel of the verbal stem (cf. Arabie qa-ta-la).

Note 2.—Certain contractions are frequent: (1) הַיְּ to הַיְּ; (2) הַיְּ to הַיְּ.

Note 3.—It will be remembered that B. A. follows the Syriac in writing the pronouns of 3d pl. separately.

2. *a.* יִשְׁבְּקִינָה (D. 4:31); יִשְׁגִּי־שִׁנּוֹן (7:23); תִּקְטְלִינָה (D. 13:10).

b. יִקְטְלִינִי (4:14); אִימְלִכִּינָה (N. 24:14); תִּפְלַחִינוּן (D. 4:19).

c. תִּשְׁכְּטִינָה (E. 23:11); יִפְלַחוּנָה (27:29); יִשְׁיִצִּינוּן (D. 8:3).

Remark.—יִקְטְלוּנִי (20:11); cf. יִפְלַחוּנָה (27:29); יִטַּעֲמוּנָה (Dan. 5:21).

3. *a.* אֶפְקִהִי (22:2); אֶפְקִהָהּ (38:24); שְׁלַחֲנִי (30:25); שְׁלַחֲנִי (32:26).

b. יַחֲמוּתֵהֶן (30:41); מְלֻלֹתֵהֶן (D. 5:28); מְקַטְלִינָה (37:18); מְקַטְלִינָה (D. 13:10).

2. In the case of the *Imperfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the old verbal endings ă, ăn (în) are restored.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that, before suffixes, the ultimate vowel regularly becomes =, but may be retained and heightened.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that the ending with 𐤁 is preferred, the exceptions to its use (or the equivalent, a 𐤁 being the last letter of stem, or first of suffix) being very rare.

R.—𐤁 final is usually retained, but the original = following it is frequently elided before 𐤁 demonstrative.

3. a. In the case of *Imvs. with suffixes* it is to be noted that

- (1) the stem regularly suffers no change¹;
- (2) forms with 𐤁 *demonstrative* are very rare.

b. In the case of *Inf.*, it is to be noted

- (1) that the nominal suffixes are used for objects as well as subjects.
- (2) that the Inf. Qāl volatilizes its final vowel.
- (3) the others assume the ending (𐤍𐤏) of abstract substantives.
- (4) that forms with 𐤁 demonstrative are very rare.

Note.—Part's before suffixes are treated like nouns.

XI. The Weak Verb. (II. §§ 77-104.)

77. WEAK VERBS.

Weak Verbs are to be classified as in Hebrew, except that Verbs Lāmēdh 'Alēph (ל'א) do not differ from Verbs ל'ה (§ 100.).

78. GUTTURAL VERBS.

[Cf. Paradigm F.]

1. *a.* עָבַר (1:7) *but* עָבַר (1:31); תָּעַבַר (18:5), מָעַבַר (2:3), יָעַבַר (18:25). נָעַבַר (1:26), נָעַבַר (11:4); עִיבַר (6:14), תָּעִיבַר (18:3); יָעִיבַר (33:14); עִיבְרוּ (E. 32:27); מִיָּעִיבַר (D. 17:2); אָעַבַר (32:23).
- b.* יִבְרַכְיָנָה (12:2); תִּבְרַכְיָנָה (27:4); יִבְרַכְיָנָה (D. 15:4).

Guttural Verbs are really strong verbs with peculiar consonants. They differ from the corresponding forms of the latter precisely as in Hebrew, but

1. *a.* The Babyl. system, in the majority of cases, substitutes a *full* vowel for compound Š'wâ (§ 42. R.).

b. The vowel = is less frequently heightened in compensation for rejected Dāghēš. This is due to the fact that = is often used where = would be expected (II. *a.*).

Note 1.—Daghes in 'Ayin Aspirates is often inconsistently retained in Babylonian Onkelos (§ 42. R.).

Note 2.—שִׁינָב, אִישִׁתִּינָב, etc., may perhaps be best explained as Saph'el (from שִׁנָּב) borrowed from East Semitic. There is some reason to suppose that this dialect has furnished Aramaic with its entire Saph'el stem, for the latter, in Assyrian, corresponds exactly to 'Aph'el or Hiph'il (cf. Aram. שִׁנָּב with Assy. su), and it is not likely that originally there were in Aramaic two stems having precisely the same meaning (cf. § 90. R.).

84. VERBS PE NUN (פ'').

[Cf. Paradigm D.]

יָסַב (3:22); פִּיק (8:16); אָסִיק (8:20); אֲנָהָרָא (1:15); תִּיחֹות (26:2).

Remarks.—מִנְתָּן (26:11); תִּנְתָּן (Ezr. 7:20).

Verbs פ' are treated precisely as in Hebrew, except that נ is lost in all Imvs. Qāl. As in Hebrew, vowelless נ may be retained before gutturals, but sometimes a heightened vowel is preferred.

R. 1.—Some verbs do not assimilate their נ.

R. 2.—In the Palest. Targums and in B. A., the נ is much more frequently retained, or else a נ is often inserted to avoid doubling by D. f. (§§ 41. 1. b; 86. 3. b.).

86. VERBS 'AYIN DOUBLED (ע'').

TABULAR VIEW.

[Cf. Paradigm E.]

	Qāl		'Aph'el		
	Heb.	Aram.	Heb.	Targ.	B. A.
Perf.	קַט	קַט	הִקַּט	יֵאָקִיט	הִקַּט
Impf.	יִקַּט or יִקְט	יִיקֹוט ¹	יִקַּט	יִיקִיט	יִקַּט
Imv.	קַט	קֹוט ¹	הִקַּט	יֵאָקִיט	הִקַּט
Inf. abs.	קִטוּט	מִיקַט ¹	הִקַּט	אִקְטָא	הִקַּטָּה
Inf. const.	קַט		הִקַּט		
Part. act.	קֹוטֵט	קִיטֵיט ¹	מִקַּט	מִיקִיט	מִ(ה)קַט
Part. pass.	קִטוּט	קִיטֵיט		מִקַּט	מִ(ה)קַט

1. מִינֹ (31:19); אִינֹ (7:16); נִרַת (31:40); חֵן (33:5).

2. קִלִּית (16:5); בִּזּוּ (34:27); עִלַּת (18:21); עִלַּת (15:17).

3. תִּיעוּל (27:33); אִעִלָּה (24:67); אִעִלָּה (29:13); הִנְעֵל (Dan. 2:25).

¹ See II. d.

1. These verbs differ from Hebrew verbs of the same class, in that forms with a preformative double the first rather than the second radical (as occurs occasionally even in Hebrew) and in the absence of *separating-vowels*.

2. Forms which regularly double the second radical, may rather heighten the vowel of the stem. Sometimes neither is done.

3. *a.* Forms containing gutturals need no special explanation, but

b. In B. A., compensation for doubling may be supplied by an inserted **י** (§§ 41. 1. *b.*; 84. R.).

Note 1.—The stem-vowel in Aramaic may be volatilized (cf. H. § 86. 3.).

Note 2.—In these verbs Palpel is preferred to Pa'el. B. A. has neither.

Note 3.—For instances of Hoph'al, see § 65. 2. *c.*

88. VERBS PE 'ALEPH (פ"א).

TABULAR VIEW.

[Cf. Paradigm G.]

	Heb.	Qāl Onk.	B. A.	Aph'el Onkelos.
Perf.	אָטַל	אָטַל	—	אָטִיל and אוֹטִיל
Impf.	יֵאָטַל	יֵאָטַל	יֵאָטַל	יֵאָטִיל
Inv.	אָטַל	יֵאָטַל	אָטַל	אָטִיל
Inf. abs.	אָטוֹל	מִיטַל	מֵאָטַל	אָטִילא and אוֹטִילא
Inf. const.	אָטַל			
Part. act.	אוֹטַל	אָטִיל	—	מִיטִיל
Part. pass.	אוֹטַל	אָטִיל	—	מִיטַל
Hāph'el Perf.	הִיטַל	הִיטַל	הִיטַל	הִיטִיל and הוֹטִילא
Part. pass.	מִהִיטַל			

1. יֵבֹרַ (3:22); תִּכְרַ (14:23); אִיזַל (24:48); כְּאִכְרַ (Dan. 2:9).
יִלְפֹנַךְ (D. 17:11).

¹ See § 42. R.

2. אִיתִי (2:19); אִתְּאָה (27:5); הִינִי (15:6); כְּהִינִי (19:15).
 3. אִירִיךְ (8:10); אִירִיכוֹ (22:5).

These verbs differ essentially from Hebrew verbs of the same class. They are treated in three ways.

1. Syncope of א occurs in Qāl and frequently in Pā'ēl after a preformative (§ 43. 1.).

2. א is usually hardened to ' in 'Aph'ēl, and with the preformative may form a diphthong or contract to ē.

3. For the ' , י may be substituted by analogy.

R. 1.—הִינִי in הִינִי is quite anomalous in Onkelos. It is retained after preformatives.

R. 2.—For the terminations of אִתְּאָה, see § 100. For Haph'al and Hoph'al, see § 65. 2. b, c.

Note 1.—The ' of Qal forms after τ or π is simply a vowel-letter (II. d.).

Note 2.—In B. A. א is frequently orthographically retained.

90. VERBS PE WAW (פ'') AND PE YODH (י'').

[Cf. Paradigm G.]

1. *a.* יִתִּיב (13:12); יִאֲתִלִּיד¹ (4:18); יִרְדִּי (L. 16:21); תִּיב (35:1).
b. תִּיתִיב (27:44); כִּידֵעַ (15:13); כִּילֵד (4:2); כִּנַּח (E. 17:11);
 אִלִּיר (4:18); הִתִּיב (Ezr. 4:10); יִהֲרֵעַ (Dan. 2:25); כִּידֵא
 (Dan. 6:11).
 2. יִיטֵב (12:13); אִיטִיבָא (D. 29:23); תִּוְטִיב (4:7); אִילִיר (18:13).
Remark.—יִיטֵעִי (2:2; Ezr. 6:15); תִּיטֵעִי (18:23); שִׁיטֵעָה (18:25).

1. Verbs, whose first radical was originally י, exhibit the following peculiarities:—

a. י passes over into ' (§ 41. 3. b.) whenever it would be initial (or follow אֵת), except sometimes in Pā'ēl and 'Ithpā'āl, where it is retained, and in the Inv. Qāl, where it is lost altogether.

b. In the Impf. and Inf. of Qāl and throughout the 'Aph'ēl of some verbs, the י is assimilated like י, or compensation takes place

¹ יִאֲתִלִּיר, in 4:25 and elsewhere, by change of first τ, though regularly silent, to τ.

under the preformative. In the 'Aph'el, usually, ך is contracted with a preceding ם, giving ם.

2. *a.* Verbs whose first radical was originally ' , retain the same. This occasions a contraction of ' _ to ' _.

b. Verbs ך and ך are sometimes confused with each other, though ' is regularly less frequently retained than in Heb. These facts may perhaps open the question whether the vowel of preformative in Qāl may not in all these verbs be *long*-long.

R.—There appear to be instances of Saph'el borrowed from East Semitic. Cf. § 78, Note 2.

Note 1.—Forms like ך (47:17) must be regarded as following the analogy of verbs ך. Forms like ך (4:1) irregularly drop ך without compensation.

Note 2.—For an instance of Hoph'al, see § 65, 2. *c.*

94. VERBS 'AYIN WAW (װ) AND 'AYIN YODH (ױ).

TABULAR VIEW.

[Cf. Paradigm H.]

	Qāl		'Aph'el		
	Heb.	Aram.	Heb.	Onk.	B. A.
Perf.	קל	קל	הקיל	אקיל	הקיל
Impf.	יקול	יקול	יקיל	יקיל	יקיל and יהקיל
Inv.	קול	קול	הקל	אקיל	—
Inf. abs.	קול	מקל	הקל	אקלא	הקלה
Inf. const.	קול	—	הקיל	—	—
Part. act.	קל	קאיל	מקיל	מקיל	מ(ה)קיל
Part. pass.	קול	קיל	—	מקל	—

1. *a.* ימות (6:1); חוס, תקום (19:17).

b. אקיים (21:7); יתקים (17:18); לִיט (9:25); אָמִית (5:24); אָתִיב (14:16); מְקִים (9:9); אָתְבָא (24:5).

¹ In Genesis and Exodus, Ed. Sab. very seldom has a yodh with Daghes.

c. קָנַת (24:61); מָכַת (25:32); מָתַב (8:12); קָאִים (24:13); מִיָּהָא (30:1); תִּיבִין (18:21); יָתֹון (41:40); יָתִין (Dan. 4:9); אֲתָעַר (9:24).

1. Verbs whose second radical is ך present the following peculiarities:—

ך never appears as a consonant, but

a. Unites with a preceding or following ŭ and forms ך in the Qāl Impf. and Imv., as in Hebrew, the preformative vowel of Impf. being volatilized.

b. Becomes ך

(1) in Pā'el and 'Ithpā'el, which preserve three radicals.

(2) in Qāl pass. Part., 'Aph'el Perf., Impf., Imv. and Part., where it unites with its homogeneous י, giving, for the first time, ם in 'Aph'el. The 'Aph'el Inf., like the others, has ך under the first radical.

Note.—It is probable that ם was simply substituted for ם in *supposed* conformity to the usage in all other verbs.

c. Is rejected, whenever it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel, as

(1) with ă or ā, in the Qāl Perf. and Inf., where the contraction of ă+ă (the first ă originally present) gives â. Here the frequent occurrence of ă must be regarded as irregular adaptation to other verbs. In the act. Part. ך is *re*-inserted by analogy and this, in turn, is hardened before affixes to ך.

(2) with ă in the 'Ithp'el, where the ă is *lengthened*, in compensation for the rejection of ך, to â.

Note 1.—'Ithp'el is formed with â as stem-vowel, but ם occurs in some verbs, as adaptation to the usual formation.

Note 2.—The doubling of ך in 'Ithp'el is due to the effort after a triliteral root.

Note 3.—For an unusual passive see § 65, 2. b.

Remarks.—אָקִים (21:28); הָקִים (Dan. 3:2); תִּתְתַּב (3:19); עָקִית

(27:46); תָּבִית (6:7); אֲנִיחִיָּה (32:20); אֲתִיבִּינָךְ (28:15);
תָּמוּתוֹן (3:3); תִּיעוֹק (D. 4:30).

R. 1.—The vowel of the preform., being in an open syllable, is generally heightened to ā in the 'Aph'el and 'Ittaph'al. In B. A., however, volatilization generally takes place.

Note.—In the *Palæst. Targums*, tone-long ē is found under the preformative of Qal.

R. 2.—Some Stative verbs occasionally appear with forms in ê instead of â. Where this vowel cannot be regarded as a simple substitution for î (below 2), it is due simply to analogy.

R. 3.—In the 'Aph'el, forms occur with = under the preform. and D. f. in the first radical.

R. 4.—The heightened vowel is not volatilized, when it ceases to be before the tone, as it is in Hebrew.

R. 5.—No *separating-vowels* are used in Aramaic.

R. 6.—Forms like תִּיעוֹק follow יִעִי יִעִי analogy.

Note.—It must be remembered that some verbs treat י as a *strong* cons.

2. יָדִין (16:5); בִּיתוֹ (19:2); סִיב (18:1).

Verbs with י for their second radical differ little from verbs with י; î appears, however, as stem-vowel instead of â, in the Qāl Impf. and Inv., and, occasionally, instead of â, in the Perf.

3. *a.* תָּהֵךְ (24:41); תָּהֲכֹן (19:2); מָהֵךְ (D. 11:22); מָהֵךְ (Ezr. 7:13).

b. הִסְקֹךְ (Dan. 3:22); הִנְסָקָה (Dan. 6:24); הִסָּק (Dan. 6:24).

3. *a.* Here belong certain syncopated forms of הִלָּךְ which appear in Impf. and Inf. Qāl. Cf. § 40. 2.

b. In B. A., occur a few such forms in Haph'el and Hoph'al of סָלַךְ, e. g., הִנְסָקָה for הִסְקָה for הִסְלָקָה (see §§ 40. 2; 41. 1. *b.* (5); and cf. § 65. 2. *c.*).

100. VERBS LAMEDH 'ALEPH (ל"ה [ל"ה]).

TABULAR VIEW.

[Cf. Paradigm I.]

	Heb.	Qāl Onk.	B. A.	Heb.	'Aph'el Onk.	B. A.
Perf.	קָטָה	קָטָא	קָטָא	הִקָּטָה	אַקָטִי	הִקָּטִי
Impf.	יִקָּטָה	יִקָּטִי	יִקָּטָא	יִקָּטָה	יִקָּטִי	יִהִקָּטָא
Imv.	קָטָה	קָטִי	קָטִי	הִקָּטָה	אַקָטִי	הִקָּטִי
Inf. abs.	קָטָה	מִיִּקָּטִי	מִקָּטָא	הִקָּטָה	אַקָטִיָּה	הִקָּטִיָּה
Inf. const.	קָטוּת			הִקָּטוּת		
Part. act.	קָטָה	קָטִי	קָטָה	מִקָּטָה	מִקָּטִי	מִהִקָּטָא
Part. pass.	קָטוּי	קָטִי	קָטָה		מִקָּטִי	—

Verbs whose third radical was ך or ף appear in Aramaic as ל"ה. As the final ף has disappeared, for the most part, in Qāl Perf. 3d m. sg., and the vowel-letter א (ה) has taken its place, these verbs are called ל"ה or ל"ה.

1. *a.* בָּרָא (1:1); יִקָּרִי (2:19); חָזִי (13:14); מִיִּמְנִי (1:14), *but* מִיחָזָא (26:28); קָרִי (2:19); גָּלִי (3:5); אִתְּבָלִי (3:2); מִתְּקָרִי (38:9); מִשְׁקִי (2:21); אִתְּנָגִלִי (9:21); אִשְׁרִי (2:8); אִשְׁקִי (29:10); מִשְׁקִי (40:13).

- b.* אִתְּבָא (Dan. 7:22); יִבְעָא (Dan. 6:8); יִבְנָה¹ (Ezr. 5:11); יִתְבָּנָא (Ezr. 5:15), *but* הִתְמָלִי (Dan. 3:19); מִנִּי (Dan. 2:24); הִיִּתִּי (Dan. 5:13).

2. *a.* הָוִי (2:5) *from* הָוִי, *but* סָגִיאוּ (7:17); הָוָי (N. 5:19) *from* הָוִי, *but* אִתְּבָא (19:32); יִסְגֹּן (E. 1:10) *from* יִסְגִּין (4:24) *from* אִתְּלִי, *but* אִתְּבָרִיאוּ (2:4); כְּהָיָא (27:1); הָוָהּ (4:24).

¹ As pass. Part., is to be distinguished from forms like קָרִי (Ezr. 4:18). The Peil has 'ִ as dual.

(26:35): תַּחֲזִין (E. 1:16): קָרִין (E. 2:20): צִלָּאָה (4:26): צִדְיָא

(1:2): הֹוֶת (1:2): הֹוֶת (4:16): סַגִּיאַת (6:5): קַנְיַאֵת (30:1).

b. הֹוֶת (Dan. 7:19): אֲתֹו (Ezr. 4:12): אֲתַכְרִית (Dan. 7:15): שֹׁוִי (Dan. 5:21).

3. *a.* בַּעֲיַתָּא (19:21): קַנְיַתִי (4:1): חֲזִית (20:16): שְׁתִּיתִי (24:46).

b. אֲתַכְרִיתָא (3:19): אֲתִרְעִית (33:10): אֲתַחֲזִיתָא (D. 4:35).

Remark.—הֹוֶתָּא (Dan. 2:31): חֲזִיתָּא (Dan. 2:26): כְּנִיתָּא (Dan. 3:12).

1. *a.* When * would be final, the previous vowel unites with it to form the contract vowel ê or î (from orig. *ay*). This vowel is easily resolved into its elements, however. Cf. VI. 1. *b.*: §§ 58, sq. The 3d m. sg. of Qāl forms an exception to the general rule, for there * is entirely lost.

b. In B. A., the Perfects (beyond the Qāl) end in *, but the Imperfects, Imv's and Part's take ê and receive a vowel-letter (ס or ה).

2. *a.* Before *vowel-additions*, * is rejected, except before ס and י: but sometimes, in the Targums, ס is artificially introduced after, and in order to save, the *. In the 3d f. sg. and 3d m. pl. of the Qāl Perf. (where * is usually dropped and the vowels contracted to â) ס is sometimes found, and, outside the Qāl, it is the usual formation, though the ס everywhere disappears before suffixes. Sometimes this ס is syncopated and י final hardened to י (cf. Heb. אֲבִי).

b. In B. A., the artificial doubling of * supplies the place of the ס in the 3d f. sg., but in the 3d m. pl. either the *contracted* or the *hardened* form is employed.

3. Before *cons. additions*, * unites with the stem-vowel ā to form *ay*, which appears as

a. ê, often thinned to î, in the Perf's of active stems.

b. î, sometimes ê, in the Perf's of reflexive stems.

R.—In B. A. * often retains its consonantal power.

4. יִסְרָאֵל (31:49); אִישֵׁת (24:14); חֲנָא (24:23), *but* חַו (29:15); יְהִי (1:6) *for* יֵהוּ, *but* תִּהְוֵא (Dan. 2:40).

4. Apocopated forms are not as frequent as in Heb., but *sometimes* appear in the Targums. חֲנָא has, usually, these forms in the Impf., except before יְ .

5. לִהְוֵא (Dan. 2:20); לִהְוֵה (Dan. 4:22); לִהְוֵן (Dan. 2:43); לִהְוֵין (Dan. 5:17).

5. In B. A., forms of לִהְוֵה occur, in which the prefix ' has been exchanged for לְ . These forms have no special significance.

6. *a.* אֲטַעֲנִי (3:13); אֲתִיָּה (2:22); שִׁינְיָה (D. 4:3); כִּינְכָּה (23:2); מִצְבִּיָּה (Dan. 4:32); בְּנִיתָה (Dan. 4:27).

b. יִמְחִינָה (32:8); יִסְנִינָךְ (28:3); רְמִיתִּנּוֹן (D. 9:17); בְּנָהִי (Ezr.

c. שְׁתִּתְּנּוֹן (31:34); יִמְחֻנְנִי (34:30); מְלוֹנִין (26:15). [5:11].

6. *a.* Before suffixes beginning with a vowel, the cons. force of final ' is usually restored.

b. Before suffixes beginning with a cons. it is not affected.

c. An **N** inserted for third consonant is lost before suffixes. \hat{o} often becomes \hat{u} before suffixes.

XII. Nouns. (H. §§ 105-133.)

105. THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

Inflection includes (1) stem-formations (§§ 106-119), (2) cases (§ 121), (3) changes for gender and number (122, 125), state (§§ 123, 125) and suffix (§§ 124, 125).

106. NOUNS WITH ONE, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. *a.* כָּרֶם (E. 22:4); כֶּתֶף (9:23); צֶפֶר (1:5); לְחִים (14:18).
- b.* זֶמֶן (D. 16:6); רִיגֶל (33:14); טִיקָם (N. 2:3); יֶאֱבֵל (50:11).
- c.* קִישוּט (24:48); קוֹרִישׁ (E. 28:36); אֹרֶחַ (24:48).

Remark.—אֶבֶן (Dan. 2:34); כִּילָךְ (Dan. 2:10); חֶלֶם (Dan. 4:2).

1. These nouns analogous to *Segholates* in Hebrew, had, originally, one short vowel, which properly stood under the second radical; then *ä* was occasionally heightened through *ĩ* to *ē*: *ĩ* was heightened regularly to *ē* or appeared in *restored* *ä*; *ũ* was heightened to *ō*. Quite as frequently, *ĩ* and *ũ* stood, heightened to *ē* and *ō*, under the first radical and a helping *ä* was inserted.

R.—In B. A. the charac. vowel is retained under the first rad. in a number of קֶטֶל nouns and in חֶלֶם *dream*.

Note.—In this class, for convenience, are included nouns having, in the other languages, two short formative vowels, for they have but one, the ultimate, vowel, in Aramaic.

2. עֵז (L. 22:27); עֵם (12:2); גּוֹב (E. 21:33); חֵיל (E. 32:11); עֵין (E. 28:19); סוֹף (D. 32:20); יָד (N. 35:17).
4. יֶרְכָה (E. 1:5); חוֹכְמָא (E. 28:3); עֵינָא (24:29); קִשְׁתָּא (21:16); גִּינְתָּא (2:8) *from* גִּינָא; חֲרוּא (31:27); כִּנְחָה (Dan. 2:46); חֲכָמָא (Dan. 2:29).

¹ = is entirely inconsistent with usage in Ed. Sab., and only occurs rarely.

2. Nouns formed from weak stems are treated as in Hebrew.

4. Feminines are formed by the addition of נָ (originally *at*) to the primary forms.

108. NOUNS WITH ONE SHORT AND ONE LONG FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. שָׁלֵם (43:27); יָקָר (3:21); אֵילָה (21:33); תַּחֲוֹת (1:9); יַעֲרִי (44:20); זִבִּין (17:12) and all Qāl pass. Part's m. and f.; תַּחוּם (E. 10:14); יְקוּמָא (7:4).

Remark.—עֵיבֹר (27:28); אֵילָן (2:9); עוֹבֵר (E. 28:32).

1. The first vowel is regularly reduced to šwâ. The second is unchangeable.

R.—Nouns with two unchangeable vowels simply retain both in inflection.

109. NOUNS WITH ONE LONG AND ONE SHORT FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. עָלֵם (9:16); נִפְקָן (8:7); קָאִים (24:13); גָּלִי (4:12).
עֵלְמָא נִפְקָא קֵימָא גָּלִי

Here belong especially all Qāl act. Part's. The second vowel is volatilized before affixes.

110. NOUNS FROM REDUPLICATED STEMS.

1. אֵילָא (D. 14:5); יִבְשָׁתָא (1:9); אֵידְרָא (N. 18:27); צִיפֵר (7:14); אֵילִימָא (E. 4:11); קֵימָא (24:62); עֵידֵן (E. 4:10); יַקִּיר (E. 4:10); עֵמוּדָא (E. 13:22); עֵידוּי (3:15); חוּלְקָן (D. 14:27).

Nouns with the second radical reduplicated will be at once understood from Hebrew usage.

2. שְׁפַנְיָא (15:9); יִרְקֵרִיקָא (L. 11:18); גּוּלְגּוּלְתָא (E. 16:16); רִכְרְבִין (12:17).

2. Reduplications like these are less frequent in Onkelos than in the other Targums. Cf. the Hebrew.

*, as a consonant, is often repeated in the Targums.

112. NOUNS WITH CONSONANTAL ADDITIONS.

1. Nouns with Preformatives.

- a. אִיפְּשָׁר (4:14): אֶצְבָּצָא (E. 31:18): הִיכְנֹו (D. 32:20): יְקוּמָא (7:4).
- b. מְדַבֵּחַ (E. 20:24): מְקַטֵּל (4:15): מְלָלָא (17:22): מְהַלִּיךְ (24:65): מְפַרִּישׁ (1:6): all Inf's and Part's with prefixes אֶת and מִתּ; מְבִנֵּי (8:12).
- c. תַּפְקִידְתָּא (E. 24:12): תּוֹתֵב (23:4): יְטַלְהוּבִית (E. 3:2): Šaph'el Inf's and Part's.

2. Nouns with Affirmatives.

- a. בְּרִזֵּל (N. 35:16): נְחָתוֹם (40:17): יִמְכָּא (1:5).
- b. פּוֹרְקָן (N. 21:30): יְשׁוּלְטָן (37:8): אֹחֲרָן (E. 20:3).
- c. מְלָכוֹ (N. 21:30): זָכוֹ (15:6): מִצִּיעוֹת (1:6).
- d. אֹחֲרִי (26:21): יְשָׁרִיתִי (19:8).
- e. קְדַמִּיתָא (1:31): נּוֹכְרָאָה (E. 2:22): יְקַדְמָא (L. 2:12): קְדַמִּיתָא (11:2).

For the signification of all these formative consonants, see the Hebrew Grammar.

c. The term, נֶת, points out abstract ideas, and is given to all Inf's beyond the Qāl, when used to govern a noun or pronoun. All these nouns apocopate the ת when they stand alone.

d. These are feminines without special significance.

e. These are mostly gentiles, patronymies and ordinals.

117. NOUNS HAVING MORE THAN THREE RADICALS AND
FOREIGN WORDS.

1. אֶרְנוּאָנָא (E. 25:4): יְשַׁעְטָנְיָא (L. 19:19): כּוֹרְסָא (E. 17:16).
2. נַחֲשִׁירְכֵן (25:27): קְנִיכִירִי (E. 28:19): קְנִיכֵן (E. 30:23).

Onkelos has not as many of these as the other Targums.

1 * N, instead of " , to represent cons. ".

118. COMPOUND NOUNS.

אִמְרָכְלָא (N. 3:32) from אִמְרָא and כְּלָא prost.
 לֵיתָא (2:5) for אֵיתָא.

(Cf. the Hebrew usage in proper names.

121. THE FORMATION OF CASES.

1. אֲבוּיָא (24:23); אַחוּךְ (4:11); עֲבָדְרוּהִי (40:20).
2. אֲבִימֶלְךָ (20:14); אַחוּהִי (4:8); בְּעֵלְךָ (3:16); אִימְתָנִי (14:5).
3. אֶרְעָא (1:1); יִקְטִלוּנִי (20:11); רִדְפִינוּן (14:15); עִידְנִיכִי (3:16); תִּמְן (2:8).

1. The *nominative* ending *u* has been almost lost (but אֵיתוּ *wife* remains) in Aramaic, except in union with other words. Examples of it appear in a few nouns before suffixes, and it is used regularly in the plural before the suffix of the 3d m. sg. For its use in the first part of proper names, cf. the Heb.

2. The old *genitive* ending *i* appears in proper names from the Heb., in the endings of certain suffixes and before the suffix יָךְ, and in a few particles.

3. The *accusative* ending *a*, coinciding with the nominal stem, appears in אֲ- of the emphatic state (§ 123. 3) and before most affixes (appearing as - , -י, -יך, -יךְ, §§ 122-131).

122. AFFIXES FOR GENDER AND NUMBER.

1. רִמְשָׁא (1:6); קִדְמוּתָהּ (24:27); אֵיתָת (11:29); קִנְיָהּ (N. 5:14); רִגְלֵיךְ (L. 11:42); עֵינֵיךְ (E. 25:12); אֲזִנְתָּהוּן (E. 12:34).

1. The principles of Heb. inflection have their full application here, except that תִּ is never obscured to וִת and יִ takes the place of ס and ת in the absolute plural, while there are only relics of a dual (עֵינִים of Ed. Sab., like אֱלֹהִים is a Hebraism).

Note.—The ending אֲ- becomes אֲסִ- in the fem.

123. THE STATES OF NOUNS.

1. טב (1:4): חיל (Dan. 3:20); עין (E. 28:19); מַצִּיעוֹת (1:6); דְּכוֹ (E. 20:2).
2. יומי (27:41); יומין (4:3); בְּנֵת (6:2); בְּנָן (5:4).
3. יום (1:5); יומא (5:1); בִּרְתָּא (Eze. 6:2); יומיא (D. 4:32).

1. As in Hebrew, the absolute singular of masculines is identical with the construct, or is formed from it by a separation of the contracted vowel into its elements. In feminines, the ת is apocopated and the preceding vowel heightened, if not already long.

2. The absolute plural masculine consists of a reduplicated genitive *i* and the indefinite ending *u*. To form it, the stem ending - (in ê) is rejected from the construct state. The feminine exchanges ת for the indef. ך. In both states of the feminine, - is frequently found in Onkelos for the regular - (H. *a.*).

3. Aramaic differs from Hebrew in having an *emphatic* state, formed by the addition of the definite ending סַ to the construct. This state takes the place of the Heb. article, but is often used, in the Targums, without definite force (§ 142. 1.). For this reason, nouns having an absolute state are somewhat rare.

124. NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

	Masculine Singular			Masculine Plural		
	Hebrew	Onkelos	B. A.	Heb.	Onkelos	B. A.
Abs.	סוּם	עֵין	עֵין	עֵינִין	עֵינִין	עֵינִין
Const.	סוּם	עֵין	עֵין	עֵינִי	עֵינִי	עֵינִי
Emph.	—	עֵינָא	עֵינָא	—	עֵינָא	עֵינָא
Sg. 1 c.	י	עֵינִי	י	י	עֵינִי	י
2 m.	ךָ	עֵינְךָ	ךָ	ךָ	עֵינְךָ	ךָ
2 f.	ךְ	עֵינְךְ	—	ךְ	עֵינְךְ	—
3 m.	הּ	עֵינֵיהּ	הּ	הּ	עֵינֵיהּ	הּ
3 f.	הָ	עֵינֶיהָ	הָ	הָ	עֵינֶיהָ	הָ
Pl. 1 c.	נוּ	עֵינָנָא	נָא	נוּ	עֵינָנָא	נָא
2 m.	כֶּם	עֵינְכֶן	כֶּם	כֶּם	עֵינְכֶן	כֶּם
2 f.	כְּ	עֵינְכְּ	—	כְּ	עֵינְכְּ	—
3 m.	ם	עֵינֵהֶן	הֶם	הֶם	עֵינֵהֶן	הֶם
3 f.	ן	עֵינֵיהֶן	הֵן	הֵן	עֵינֵיהֶן	הֵן

2. *a.* עֵינָא (E. 28:18); עֵינְךָ (38:18); עֵינֵיהּ (41:42); חֲכַמְתְּכוֹן (D. 4:6).

b. עֵינִין (E. 25:12); עֵינָא (E. 26:15); עֵינֵיהּ (E. 25:14); עֵינֵיהֶן (E. 26:29).

1. *a.* Masculine nouns in the singular take the original stem-endings *a* (as עֵינָא, עֵינְךָ) and *i*.

b. In the plural, original *i* is retained before suffixes of 1 c. sg. and 2 f. sg., is contracted to *i* before grave suffixes, and loses

¹ Qr̄c̄. ² From עֵינָא. ³ Outside of these dialects, הּ is elided, giving 'i.

* before all other suffixes. The original nom. ending *u* is inserted between the stem-ending *a* and suffix הִי.

Note 1.—Contractions of הִי to הִי, אִי to אִי, וִי to וִי take place.

Note 2.—In B. A., the וִי (in וִי and similar words) is easily resolved, before affixes, into וִי.

2. The suffixes are affixed similarly to the construct state of feminine nouns, with the volatilization of the ultimate vowel of the singular before additions beginning with a vowel. The ultimate vowel of the plural is unchangeable. Plurals never have the masculine const. ending, as in Hebrew.

Note.—The suffixes to plural masculines and to both singular and plural feminines differ from those of the singular masculine only when the termination has changed from vowel to consonant, or the reverse. For the same reason, אִי and אִי (though masc.) take the suffixes הִי, הִי and אִי because, before suffixes, these nouns have the old case-ending *u*. In אִי, Hebrew analogy has been followed.

125. STEM-CHANGES IN THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. עִלָּהּ (D. 20:49); עִלָּהּ (3:3); עִלָּהּ (2:5).
 2. *a.* צִפֹּר (1:5); רִינָה (33:14); רִינָה (E. 3:5); קוֹדִישָׁא (E. 26:33).
b. אִפֹּה (24:47); אִפִּין (32:30); עִם (12:2); עִמִּין (25:13).
c. See § 124. 1.
d. יִר (N. 35:17); יִר (4:11); יִרְכֹן (9:2); יִרוּהִי (27:33).
- Remark.**—לִבְכָּךְ (Dan. 2:30); כִּנְפָא (D. 23:1); יִרְכָא (24:9); כִּתְפָא (N. 7:9).
3. *a.* כִּהִין (L. 21:9); כִּהִנָּא (L. 1:7); כִּהִנִּין (E. 19:6); כִּהִנִּיָּא (L. 1:5); כִּהִנְוִהִי (Ezr. 7:13).
b. יִרְעִי (4:2); אִסְיָא (E. 21:19); אִסְךָ (E. 15:26); גִּרְיִי (27:9); גִּרִי (27:16); רִעִיָּא (E. 2:17); רִעִן (37:16) for רִעִין; סְנִיִּהוֹן (22:17). עִלָּהּ (Ezr. 7:13).
 4. מִצְרִי (E. 2:11); מִצְרָאָה (39:1); מִצְרָאִי (41:55).

¹ In B. A. the forms קִטָּא, קִטָּה are assumed (§ 100. 1. *b.*).

Masculine nouns may best be classified according to the value of the ultimate vowel, since the penult. vowel, if there is one, is unchangeable. There are four classes :—

1. Nouns which have an unchangeable ultima. There are no changes in inflection¹ (§ 124. 1.).

2. Nouns which either originally had one short stem-vowel, or, by volatilization, have assumed that form in Aramaic. In the original monosyllables, the ultimate takes the char. vowel in the Abs., but a helping vowel is occasionally found, giving in Onkelos (chiefly) nouns קָטֵל, קָטֵל; in B. A. nouns קָטֵל. These changes occur :—

a. In strong stems, all endings are affixed to the original קָטֵל, קָטֵל, קָטֵל, the Šwâ being vocalic before plural affixes.

R.—Original dissyllables properly retain vocal Šwâ before sing. affixes, and this rule is observed in B. A. In the Targums, however, with some wavering, there is perhaps a preponderance of examples (shown by Daghes-lene in Lamedh aspirates) which violate the rule and follow *Segholate* law. For this reason, the two stems have been included under one class.

b. In י"פ and י"ע stems, the second radical is doubled before affixes. Some י"ע forms follow the usage in *strong* stems.

c. In י"ע and י"ע stems, י and י— suffer no change in Onkelos. B. A. prefers י in the stem to י (§ 124. 1. N. 2.).

d. In נ"ל stems, the stem-vowel is volatilized except before grave suffixes in the singular.

3. *a.* Nouns with changeable ultima. The latter is volatilized before all affixes except the grave suffixes in the singular, where it is restored to avoid two vocal Šwâs.

b. The same, from stems נ"ל. Here the third radical *may* appear as a consonant before singular affixes, with the exceptions named in *a.* In the plural, קָטֵל often becomes קָטֵל; in the absolute י is treated in two ways before י

¹ But = may be used for = (H. a.).

(1) in Onkelos — is heightened and ' lost.

(2) in B. A., ' — is retained and helping — is inserted.

Note.—Final ' is frequently lost from $\text{ס}''\text{ל}$ stems. (Cf. § 125. 2. d.).

4. Gentiles, patronymics and ordinals in ' — . The third radical appears as the consonant ס before affixes. The emphatic ending plural has been lost.

131. FEMININES.

[Cf. Paradigm M.]

1. עִבְדָּא (E. 31:14); עִבְדָּתָא (E. 31:15); יְרִיעַן (E. 26:1);
יְרִיעָתָא (E. 26:6).

2. תְּכֵלָא (E. 25:4); בְּקַעַת (D. 34:3); בְּקַעַן (D. 41:11); בְּקַעָתָא
(11:2); תְּכִילָתָא (E. 28:28); מִנְחָתָא (L. 2:1).

3. *a.* אֲרִמְלָא (38:11); יְבִשְׁתָּא (1:9); אֲרִמְלָן (E. 22:23).

b. עֲרִיא (L. 13:2); עֲרִיתָא (L. 13:6); אֲתֵן (24:63); אֲתֵן (30:38);
כְּלִיאָתָא (24:11); רַעֲוֵתִי (13:8).

4. נּוֹכְרָאָה (E. 2:22); כִּצְרִיתָא (16:1); נּוֹכְרָאן (31:15); כִּצְרִיתָא
(E. 1:19).

Remarks.—*a.* אֲמָא (D. 23:18); סִפְתָּא (E. 26:4); סִפְוֵן (L. 5:4);
אֲמָהֲתִיהָ (20:17).

b. כִּשְׂרִית (N. 10:25); כִּשְׂרִיתָא (32:8); כִּשְׂרִין (32:7); כִּשְׂרִיתָא
(N. 10:25).

c. דְּכוֹ (E. 20:4); דְּכוֹת (D. 4:16); זְכוֹתָא (D. 6:25); אֲזוֹתָךְ
(E. 7:28).

Feminine nouns may best be classified according to the number of consonants in the ultima, since the vowel of the same is always changeable. There are four classes:—

1. Nouns whose ultima begins with a single consonant, preceded by a vowel. This consonant must close the preceding syllable before light affixes in the sing. There are no further changes.

2. Segholate formations, in which the ultimate vowel is volatilized before light affixes in the sing. Sometimes the characteristic vowel is thrown forward, giving forms as in 1.

3. Nouns whose ultima opens with a second consonant having vocal Šwâ. The latter must give place to a full vowel before all affixes in the sing. We divide into

a. Nouns from strong stems.

b. Nouns from stems 'ל', in which ' is treated as in masculines or becomes ל.

4. Gentilics, etc. Cf. §§ 125. 4; 122. N. In all forms with affixes, ' is restored. Of the *feminine* there is an emphatic state plural.

Remarks.—*a.* A few nouns ending in נ exchange נ for ן in the plural and a few for ך. This is the return of an older ending. Cf. אִתְּךָ, אִתְּךָ.

b. Feminines in ' treat ' as a consonant. In the plural, two Šwâs sometimes give place to a full vowel. Cf. § 90, Foot-note.

c. Feminines in ן restore ן in the plural. Cf. אִתְּךָ (12:1) with אִתְּךָ (15:15).

132. ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

As a supplement to the last sections, the following comparison of unusual forms may be found useful.

Onkelos	אב	אבא	אבהתא	אבויך	אבהתהון
Bible		אבי	אבהתי	אבוהי	אבהתנא
O.	אחא	אחי	אחוך	אחך	אחוהי
B.				אחך	
O.	אריא			אריון	אריותא
B.	אריה				
O.	איתו	איתתא	איתתא	נשיך	נשיא
B.					נשיהון
O.	בית	ביתא	ביתיה	בתין	בתיכון
B.	בית	ביתא	ביתה		בתיכון
O.	בר	ברי	ברנא	בנין	בני
B.	בר	ברה		בני	בניהון
O.	ברת, בת	ברתא	ברתך	בגן	בגתי
O.	חיל (B. חיל)	חילא		חיליא	חיליהון
O.	ליליא (B. ליליא)	ליליא		לילן	
O.				מין	מיניהון
O.	עין	עינא		עינן	עיני
				and עינן	
B.	עין			עינן	עיני
O.	קרר	קרית	קרתייה	קרין	קרנוהי
O.	ריש	רישא	רישי	רישין	רישי
B.	ראש	ראשה	ראשהון	ראשין	ראשיהם
O.	שנא	שנת	שנא	שגין	שגי
B.		שנת		שגין	
O.	שום	שומיה	שומיהון	שמהת	שמהתהון
B.	שם	שמה		שמהת	שמהתהם

¹ נשא appears in the Jerusalem Targum.

133. SPECIAL REMARKS ON NUMERALS.

[Cf. Paradigm N.]

1. שֵׁת כְּאַה וְתִרְתָּא עֶשְׂרִי שְׁנַיִן (5:6); שֵׁת כְּאַה וְחֲמִישִׁי שְׁנַיִן (5:8); שִׁיתַּת עֶשְׂרִי אֲלֵפִין יִשְׁבַּע כְּאַה וְחֲמִישִׁין סִילְעִין (N. 31:32); כְּמִישִׁי עֶשְׂרִי סִילְעִין (N. 31:52); כְּמִאתָן (32:14); כְּמִאתָא (L. 27:7); וּבְחֲמִישִׁי עֶשְׂרִי יוֹכָא (L. 23:6).

1. All Cardinals up to nineteen have both a masculine and a feminine form, but some liberty is taken, in joining the units to the tens, in regard to the gender and state of both elements. Cardinals over nineteen need no remark. In כְּמִאתָן is seen the relic of a dual.

For the nominal stems, cf. § 106, etc.; for the Syntax, § 144. For the ordinals up to ten, see § 112, 2. c. Above ten, cardinals are used for ordinals.

XIII. Separate Particles. (II. §§ 134-137).

135. PREPOSITIONS.

[Cf. Paradigm O.]

1. לִיָּה (3:15); לָהּ (Dan. 2:16); כִּינָה (3:19); כִּינָה (Dan. 2:42); עִלְוָהי (4:16; Dan. 3:28); עִלְוָהי (28:13); עִלְוָה (27:37).

Prepositions are used with suffixes as in Hebrew. In Onkelos a lengthened form of עַל is often employed.

SYNTAX.

W. R. Taylor,
Port. Dover, Ont.

Note.—Aramaic Syntax is, in general, like the Hebrew. The chief variations are given in the following principles.

XIV. Syntax of the Verb.

138. THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect* expresses completed action, as in Hebrew. For its special uses, see the Hebrew Grammars.

1. תִּקְלָתָא *thou hast been weighed* (Dan. 5:27);

דִּי רִשִׁים *which was written* (Dan. 5:25);

כִּן־דִּי קִרִי *when...had been read* (Ezr. 4:23).

1. In B. A. the Pēl stem is used as a passive to the Qāl Perfect (cf. §§ 58. 2. b.; 65. 2. a.).

139. THE IMPERFECT.

Dan. 4:2: *A dream I saw* (Perf.) *and it frightened me* (Impf.).

Dan. 6:20: *The king arose* (Impf.)...*and in haste went* (Perf.), etc.

Biblical Aramaic occasionally uses the Impf. in narration where it can hardly be distinguished in meaning from the Perf.

There is no Waw *conversive* in Aramaic and there are no special forms for Cohortative and Jussive.

140. THE INFINITIVE.

1. לֹא עֵידִן לְמִכְנֹשׁ בְּעִיר *It is not time to collect cattle* (29:7);

יִקְרוֹן וּפְשִׁירָה לְהוֹדֵעַתָּי *that they may read ... and make known its meaning to me* (Dan. 5:15);

2. מִמֵּת תָּמוּת (2:17); וְנִפְק מִיַּפֶּק וְהָאֵיב (8:7).

3. דַּעֲתִידִן לְמִיַּפֶּק בֶּן אַחֵךְ *which will proceed from thy brother* (4:10).

1. The use of לְ with the Infinitive, denoting purpose, is very frequent in Aramaic.

2. In Onkelos, the Inf. is used before finite verbs to intensify their meaning. After the same it may denote continued action, but this idea is oftener expressed by the Participle.

3. In the Targums, the Inf. with לְ may take before it the verbal adjective עֵתִיד (עֵתִיד) *prepared, appointed*, as an auxiliary—*will, or is about to*.

141. THE PARTICIPLE.

1. לֹא יָדַע my master *does not know* (39:8);
וּכְתָבוּ... נִפְקוּ *came forth... and they were writing* (Dan. 5:5);
2. יָדַעְתָּ *thou knowest* (30:26); יָדַעְתִּין ye (f.) *know* (31:6).
3. אִם כִּדִּין הוּא אָמַר *if he said thus* (31:8);
דִּי לְהוֹן... יִהְיִין לְהוֹן טַעֲמֵא *that might be... giving account to them* (Dan. 6:3).
4. לִילִי נָטִיר *a night to be kept* (E. 12:42);
מְהִינִן *trustworthy* (Dan. 2:45).

It is to be noted

1. That the *Participle* is often used, with a subject noun or pronoun, to express continuance in present or past time. Cf. its use for the Inf. after a finite verb (§ 140.).

2. In the Targums, fragments of the subject pronouns, if of the 2d or 1st person, may be *affixed* to either participle. **This mode of inflection is not found in the Bible** (see § 72.).

3. That its use with the Perf. and Impf. of הוּא is very frequent, and it carries its own peculiar meaning into the combination.

4. The passive Part. is used, as in Hebrew, for the Latin Part. in -ndus.

XV. Syntax of the Noun.

142. STATES OF NOUNS.

1. אֲרֵעָא (1:1); שְׁמִיָּא (1:8); רְקִיעָא (1:6); רְקִיעַ יֵשׁ (1:20).
2. *a.* קְרָא יִמְכִּי לְעִידֵן דְּנִפְקֵן וְגו' (24:11); (1:10).
b. מְלָכָא דְעַמְמִי כְסוּת דִּיקָר (20:16); (14:9).
3. *a.* לְבוּשִׁין דִּיקָר כְּעִירָא דְאַבוּכִין (31:9); (3:21).
b. אֱלֹהִיהָ דְאַבָּא רְבֵהוֹן ד' (4:20); (31:5).
4. וְרוּחַ דִּי רְבִיעִיא (Dan. 3:25).

1. The *Emphatic* state was originally used in Aramaic like a noun with the definite article in Hebrew, and while, in the Targums, many nouns are found in this state, which are used without idea of definiteness (see § 123, 3), its use in **B. A. is limited to cases where Hebrew would allow the article.** As in Hebrew, a noun made definite in other ways must not be in the emphatic state.

2. *a.* In the Targums, even in Onkelos, the *construct* state is occasionally used for the emphatic.

b. Sometimes the construct is used for the *absolute*.

3. *a.* In Aramaic, the *genitive* relation is quite often pointed out by the inseparable sign of relation ך. This occurs where it is desired to indicate to the eye the *definite* (or *indefinite*) character of the first of related nouns and is a sign of syntactical decay.

b. A *pleonastic* suffix, agreeing in person, gender and number with the second noun, is occasionally used after the first.

4. In **B. A.** ך has assumed the separable form ךֿ and is very often preceded by a pleonastic suffix.

143. THE NOUN AS OBJECT OF A VERB.

בְּרַךְ לְאַלְהֵי שְׁמַיָּא (48:4); אֲנָא כְּפִישׁ לָךְ וּמִסְגִּי לָךְ (Dan. 2:19).

The indication of the direct object by לָ, found in the Targums (occasionally in Onkelos) is frequent in the Biblical idiom.

144. NUMERALS.

עֶרְבַּעַן יַמִּין (7:12); תְּכַנִּי כֶּאֱה וְתִשְׁעִין וְחִמִּישׁ שְׁנִין (5:17); יוֹמִין תְּלָתִין (Dan. 6:8).

1. *a.* The *Cardinals* above *one* (which is an adj. and used attributively) take the noun in the *plural* and, while they may *follow* the same, usually *precede* it in the absolute state. In combinations of *tens* and higher numbers, the *higher* are expressed first, and the noun only *once*, at the close of the whole.

b. In B. A., the use of *Cardinals* as *adjectives* after the noun is more frequent than the opposite construction.

Note.—A comparison of the Hebrew and the Aramaic of Gen. V. will reveal several interesting facts in regard to numerals.

XVI. Syntax of the Pronoun.

145. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. *a.* שִׁקְצָא הוּא לְכוֹן (L. 11:23); דִּי-הִיא שְׁנַת-יֶשֶׁת (Ezr. 6:15).

b. בְּה זְמַנָּא (Dan. 3:7); עֲלוּהִי עַל-א' (Ezr. 4:11).

Remark.—רְתִיתָא אַחִיר לְהוֹן לְעִמְכִּיא (Hos. 13:1).

1. Deserving of special mention is the employment of the *personal* pronouns to emphasize another noun or pronoun. This is done

a. With the pronoun in its separate form.

b. In B. A., with a pronominal suffix between a preposition and the emphatic state which it governs.

Note.—In the Targums, בְּה זְמַנָּא would be בּוֹיִקְנָא הָהִיא.

Remark.—In the later Targums, pleonastic suffixes are occasionally inserted between a verb and the direct object which it governs.

Note.—For pleonastic suffixes, standing for a genitive which follows with ד (ד'), see § 142, 3, *b.*; 4.

146. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. הָרָא זְמַנָּא (2:23); דִּנְהָ בְּנִינָא (Ezr. 5:4); בֵּית-אֱלֹהָא דִּךְ (Ezr. 5:17).

Demonstrative pronouns (including הָרָא and הִיא when used demonstratively) *may* be used before the noun to which they belong, unless there is another modifying word.

Note.—In the Targums, these pronouns, in their character of *adjectives*, sometimes differ in gender from their noun.

XVII. The Sentence.

147. SUMMARY.

For the *kinds* of sentences, as well as the relations of subject and predicate in sentences, cf. the Hebrew.

As there is no Wāw *conversive* in Aramaic, the *absolute* present is usually the point of time from which the completeness or incompleteness of action expressed by the tenses is to be reckoned: but the context may indicate that a *different* present is in the writer's mind.

Explanation of Signs

USED IN THE TRANSLATION.



1. *Parentheses* () enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Aramaic.
2. *Brackets* [] enclose words which are in the Aramaic, but are not to be rendered into English.
3.)(stands for ܐܝܢ, the sign of the definite object.
4. The *Hyphen* (-) connects those English words which, in Aramaic, form a single word.
5. The sign of Addition (+) stands for Māqqēph.
6. Words printed in *Italics* render the Emphatic state.
7. The *Asterisk* stands for ܐܬܚܢܐܗ ; the *Dagger*, for ܫܓܠܬܐ ; the *Period*, for ܫܐܢܦ ܦܫܘܩ preceded by ܫܠܠܘܩ.

Word-for-Word Translation¹

OF

GENESIS I.

TARGUM OF ONKELOS.

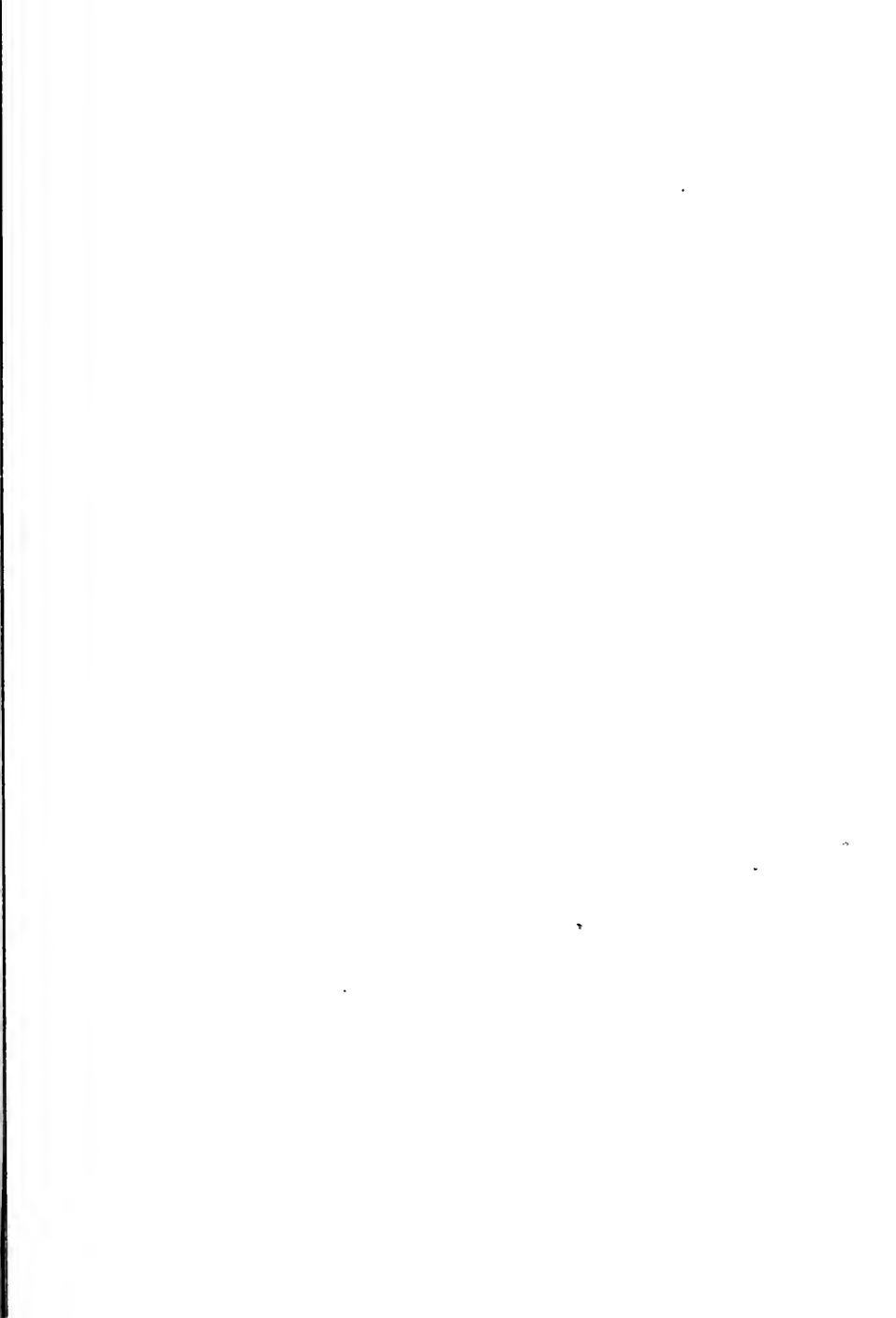
1. In-beginning created (the) Lord*)(*the-heavens* and-)(*the-earth*.
2. And-*the-earth* was desolate and-empty ; and-*darkness* (was) (Ed. Sab. separated *for* extended) upon + (the)-faces-of *the-abyss**; and-*the-wind* from+before+(the) Lord (was) blowing upon+(the)-faces-of *the-waters*.
3. And-said (the) Lord, Let-be+*light**; and-was+*light*.
4. And-saw (the) Lord)(+ *the-light* that + good*; and-caused-to-divide (the) Lord between *the-light* and-between *the-darkness*.
5. And-called (the) Lord to-*the-light* day, and-to-*the-darkness* called-(he) *night**; and-was+evening, and-was+morning, day (Ed. Sab. day) one.
6. And-said (the) Lord, Let-be *the-expanse* in-(the)-midst-of *the-waters**; and-let-(it)-be dividing between *the-waters* to-*the-waters*.
7. And-made (the) Lord)(+ *the-expanse*[†], and-caused-to-divide between *the-waters* which² (were) from-under to-*the-expanse* and-between *the-waters* which (were) from-upon to-*the-expanse**; and-(it)-was+so.
8. And-called (the) Lord to-*the-expanse* *heavens**; and-(it)-was+ +evening, and-(it)-was + morning, day second.
9. And-said (the) Lord, Let-be-collected *the-waters* from-under *the-heavens* to-place (Ed. Sab. *place*) one, and-let-be-seen *the-dry-(land)**; and-(it)-was+so.
10. And-called (the) Lord to-*the-dry-(land)* *earth* and-to-(the)-house-of+(the)-collection-of *the-waters* called-(he) seas*; and-saw (the) Lord that+good.

¹ This translation was made by Dr. Burnham from the text of Walton. The writer has inserted in parentheses the variations of Ed. Sab. wherever they affect the translation; but it has been thought best to retain the rendering from Walton, since the *Reading-Book* was based upon that text.

² ך is never found in Ed. Sab. which exhibits invariably ך.

11. And-said (the) Lord, Let-cause-to-spring-forth *the-earth grass, herb* which-(the)-son-of+seed-his (or, the son of whose seed) is sown, tree-of fruits making fruits to-kind-his which (the)-son-of+seed-his+in-him (is) upon+*the-earth**; and-(it)-was+so.
12. And-caused-to-come-forth *the-earth grass, herb* which-(the)-son-of+seed-his (is) sown to-kinds-his, and-tree making+fruits which-(the)-son-of+seed-his (is) in-him to-kinds-his*; and-saw (the) Lord that+good.
13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
14. And-said (the) Lord, Let-be luminaries in-*the-expanse of-the-heavens*, to-cause-to-divide between *the-day* and-between *the-night**; and-let-them-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-numbering+with-them days and-years.
15. And-let-them-be for-luminaries in-*the-expanse of-the-heavens* to cause-light upon+*the-earth**; and-(it)-was+so.
16. And-made (the) Lord)(+ (the)-two *the-luminaries the-great**;)(+*the-luminary the-great* to-rule in-*the-day*; and-)(+*the-luminary the-small* to-rule in-*the-night*, and-)(*the-stars*.
17. And-gave)(-them (the) Lord in-*the-expanse of-the-heavens**, to-cause-light upon+*the-earth*.
18. And-to-rule in-*the-day* and-in-*the-night*, and-to-cause-to-divide between *the-light* and-between *the-darkness**; and-saw (the) Lord that+good.
19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
20. And-said (the) Lord, Let-swarm *the-waters* swarm(s), *the-soul the-living**; and-(with)-*the-fowl* which-(shall-be)-flying (Ed. Sab. let-fly) upon+*the-earth* upon+(the)-faces-of *the-expanse of-the-heavens* (Ed. Sab. *expanse of the-heavens*).
21. And-created (the) Lord)(+ *the-sea-monsters the-great**; and-)(all+*the-soul(s) the-living* which-(were)-swarming, which caused-to-swarm *the-waters* to-kinds-their; and-)(all+*the-fowl(s)* which-(are)-flying to-kinds-his; and-saw (the) Lord that+good.
22. And-blessed)(-them (the) Lord, to-say (or, saying)*. Increase

- and-multiply, and-fill)(+ *the-waters* in-*the-seas*, and-*the-fowl* let-multiply in-*the-earth*.
23. And-(it)-was + evening, and-(it)-was + morning, day fifth.
24. And-said (the) Lord, Let-cause-to-come-forth *the-earth the-soul the-living* to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of *the-earth* to-kind-her²; and-(it)-was + so.
25. And-made (the) Lord)(+ (the)-beast-of *the-earth* to-kind-her, and)(+ *the-cattle* to-kind-her, and-)(all + *the-creeper(s)* of-*the-earth* to-kinds-his²; and-saw (the) Lord that + good.
26. And-said (the) Lord, Let-us-make *man* in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our²; and-let-(them)-rule in-(the)-fishes-of *the-sea*, and-in-*the-fowl* of-*the-heavens*, and-in-*the-cattle*, and-in-all + *the-earth*, and-in-all + *the-creeper(s)* which-(are)-creeping upon + *the-earth*.
27. And-created (the) Lord)(+ man in-image-his; in-*the-image* of-(the) Lord (Ed. Sab. in-(the)-image-of God) created-(he))(-him², male and-female created-(he))(-them.
28. And-blessed)(-them | the) Lord†; and-said to-them (the) Lord, Increase, and-multiply, and-fill)(+ *the-earth*, and-become-strong upon-her²; and-rule in-(the)-fishes-of *the-sea*, and-in-*the-fowl* of-*the-heavens*, and-in-all + *the-beast(s)* which-(are)-creeping upon + *the-earth*.
29. And-said (the) Lord, Behold! I-have-given to-you)(+ all + *the-herb(s)* which-(the)-son-of + seed-his (is) sown, which (are) upon + (the)-faces-of all + *the-earth*, and-)(+ all + *the-tree(s)* which + in-him (are) (the)-fruits-of *the-tree* which-(the)-son-of + seed-his (is) sown²; to-you (it, Ed. Sab. they)-shall-be for-food.
30. And-to-all + (the)-beast(s)-of *the-earth*, and-to-all + *the-fowls* of-*the-heavens*, and-to-every-thing which-(is)-creeping upon + *the-earth* which-in-him *the-soul the-living*, (I have given))(+ all + (the)-greenness-of *the-herb* for-food²; and-(it)-was + so.
31. And-saw (the) Lord)(+ all + which (he)-had-made, and-behold! right to-one²; and-(it)-was + evening, and-(it)-was + morning, day sixth.







15090
20076

15090

Author Iron, Ok files 4000

Title on transio netood, Part II.

University of Toronto Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

